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NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1992/AGRAHAYANA 7, 1914

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a  
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the  
Ministry of Defence)

विविध और न्याय मंत्रालय  
(विविध कार्य विभाग)  
सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 20 अक्टूबर, 1992

क्रा. अ. 2919:—नोटरीय नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अन्तर्गत  
सरण में मशम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री  
जरनैल सिंह सहगल एडवोकेट प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के  
नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया  
है कि उसे होशियारपुर जिला (पंजाब) में व्यवसाय करने  
के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार  
का आशय इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिनों के भीतर  
विविध रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (236)/92-न्यायिक]  
पी. सी. कणन, मशम प्राधिकारी।

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS  
(Department of Legal Affairs)  
(Judicial Section)

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 20th October, 1992

S.O. 2919.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent  
Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956  
that application has been made to the said Authority, under  
Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Jarnail Singh Sehgal, Advoca-  
te for appointment as a Notary to practise in Hoshiarpur,  
District (Punjab).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person  
as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned  
within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(236)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANAN, Competent Authority.

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 20 अक्टूबर, 1992

का. आ. 2920:—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री ए. आर. अलेकर एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे बृहद बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (234) / 92-न्यायिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी।

## NOTICE

New Delhi, the 20th October, 1992

S.O. 2920.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri A. R. Alekar, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Greater Bombay (Maharashtra).

2 Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(234)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANAN, Competent Authority.

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 21 अक्टूबर, 1992

का.आ. 2921:—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि सुश्री रामा. एस. पेन्डकलकर एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे महाराष्ट्र राज्य में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (238) / 92-न्यायिक]

पी.सी. कण्णन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

## NOTICE

New Delhi, the 21st October, 1992

S.O. 2921.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Mrs. Rama S. Pandkalkar, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Maharashtra.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(238)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANAN, Competent Authority.

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 21 अक्टूबर, 1992

का. आ. 2922:—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री एस.एल. जैन एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे नवां शहर, सब डिविजन, (पंजाब राज्य) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(237)/92-न्यायिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी।

## NOTICE

New Delhi, the 21st October, 1992

S.O. 2922.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri S. L. Jain, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Nawanshahar, Sub-Division (Punjab).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(237)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANAN, Competent Authority.

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 1992

का. आ. 2923:—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि सुश्री प्रोमिला अग्रवाल एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे पटियाला हाउस, नई दिल्ली में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (240) / 92-न्यायिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी।

## NOTICE

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 1992

S.O. 2923.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Ms. Promila Agrawal, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Patiala House, i.e. New Delhi.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(240)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 1992

का.आ. 2924:—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री एम. के. श्रीनिवास आयरंगर, गडबोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे बंगलौर (कर्नाटक राज्य) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (239) / 92-न्यायिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 1992

S.O. 2924.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri M. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Bangalore (Karnataka).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(239)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 2925:—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री अशोक कुमार, गडबोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे मलाउन, जिला फरीदकोट (पंजाब) व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (241) / 92-न्यायिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 1992

S.O. 2925.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Ashok Kumar, Advocate

for appointment as a Notary to practise in Malout, District Faridkot (Punjab).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(241)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANAN, Competent Authority

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 2926:—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 का धारा 8 की उपधारा (4) के साथ पठित उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री डी. आर. मेहता, आई. ए. एस. (राजस्थान : 1961) वर्तमान मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात और निर्यात को कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से 30 जून, 1995 तक की अवधि के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के उप गवर्नर के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ 7/24/92-बी. ओ. I]

के. जी. गोयल, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 1992

S.O. 2926.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) read with sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 the Central Government hereby appoints Shri D. R. Mehta, IAS (Rajasthan : 1961) presently Chief Controller, Imports and Exports, as Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India for the period from the date of his taking charge and upto 30th June, 1995.

[No. 7/24/92-B.O.I.]

K. G. GOEL, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 2927:—बैंकारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) (ग) (झ) के उपबंध, केनरा बैंक के अध्यक्ष श्री जे. वी. शेड्डी पर, जहां तक नीदरलैंड में पंजीकृत कम्पनी "आईएस हिमालयन फण्ड एन. वी." के पर्यवेक्षी बॉर्ड में उनकी नियुक्ति का सम्बन्ध है, लागू नहीं होंगे।

[संख्या एफ 20/4/87-बी. ओ. -1]

एम. एम. गौतारामन, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2927.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the

Government of India on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1)(c)(i) of Section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to Shri J. V. Shetty, the Chairman of Canara Bank in relation to his appointment on the Supervisory Board of 'IS Himalayan Fund N.V.' a Netherland registered company.

[No. 20/4/87-B.O.I.]

M. S. SEETHARAMAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 2928 :—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (अनुपंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 38) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (1) और उपधारा (2क) के साथ पठित धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (गख) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा इस समय स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर, त्रिवेन्द्रम अंचल कार्यालय में, उप महाप्रबंधक के प्रशासनिक सचिव के पद पर तैनात अधिकारी (एस एम जी एस 4), श्री टी. बालकृष्णन को स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर के उन कर्मचारियों में से जो कर्मकार नहीं है, दिनांक 6 नवम्बर, 1992 से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए, या जब तक वे स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर का अधिकारी पद छोड़ नहीं देते, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर के निदेशक मण्डल में निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 9/33/91-बी. आ. — 1]

एम. एस. सीतारामन, अवरे सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2928.—In pursuance of clause (cb) of sub-section (1) of section 25 read with sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of section 26 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T. Balakrishnan, an officer (SMGS-IV) of State Bank of Travancore, presently posted as Administrative Secretary to the Deputy General Manager in the Zonal Office, State Bank of Travancore, Trivandrum, as a director on the Board of the State Bank of Travancore, from among the employees of the State Bank of Travancore, who are not workmen, for a period of three years with effect from the 6th November, 1992, or until he ceases to be an officer of the State Bank of Travancore, whichever is earlier.

[No. 9/33/91-B.O.I.]

M. S. SEETHARAMAN, Under Secy.

का.अ.लिय मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त,

कलकत्ता, 21 सितम्बर, 1992

सं. 6/92-93

न.अ.आ. 2929 :—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 में 43) की धारा 120 की उपधारा (1) और (2) के प्रयोग पारित मारा पूर्व अधिनियम सं. 1/92-93 दिनांक 7-8-1992 के आगे और केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली की अधिसूचना सं. 8748 पा. सं. 279/121/89 आई टी जे/एम आ. सं. 777 (ड) दिनांक

11-10-1990 के द्वारा तथा इस दिशा में मुझे समर्थ बनाने वाली प्रदत्त अन्य शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, कलकत्ता एतद्वारा निदेश देता हूँ कि आयकर आयुक्त (अपील -1), कलकत्ता, उक्त अधिनियम दिनांक 7-8-1992 में वर्णित क्षेत्राधिकार के अतिरिक्त ऐसे व्यक्तियों के संबंध में अपने कार्यों का निष्पादन करेंगे जिनके आयकर या धनकर या दान कर या अतिरिक्त या व्याज कर या व्यय कर का निर्धारण आयकर उपायुक्त, विशेष रेंज-21, कलकत्ता द्वारा किया जाता है। और जो आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 246 की उपधारा (2) के खंड (क) से (ज), धन कर अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 27) की धारा 23 की उपधारा (1क) के खंड (क) से (ड) दान कर अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 18) की धारा 22 की उपधारा (1क) के खंड (क) से (ड) कंपनी (लाभ) अतिरिक्त अधिनियम, 1984 (1984 का 7) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) व्याजकर अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 45) की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1), व्ययकर अधिनियम, (1987) (1987 का 35) की धारा 22 की उपधारा (1) संपदा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1953 की धारा 62 में वर्णित किसी आदेशों से असंतुष्ट है।

2. यह अधिसूचना दिनांक 18-9-92 से प्रभावी होगी।

[स. म.आ./मुख्या/गोजना/30/92-93]

ए.आर. वधवा, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

# OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX

Calcutta, the 21st September, 1992

No. 6/92-93

S.O. 2929.—In continuation of my earlier order No. 4/92-93 dated 7th August, 1992 passed under sub-sections (1) & (2) of Section 120 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in exercise of powers conferred on me by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi, vide its Notification No. 8748 in F. No. 279/121/89-IT1/S.O. No. 777(E) dated 11th October, 1990 and all other powers enabling me in this behalf, I, the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, (Appeals)-I, Calcutta, in addition to his jurisdiction defined in the above mentioned order dated 7th August, 1992 shall also function in respect of all persons assessed to Income-tax or Wealth-tax or Gift-tax or Sur-tax or Interest-tax or Expenditure-tax by the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Special Range-21, Calcutta, as are aggrieved by any order passed by the said Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Special Range-21, Calcutta, mentioned in clauses (a) to (h) of sub-section (2) of Section 246 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, clauses (a) to (c) of sub-section (1A) of Section 23 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957), clauses (a) to (c) of sub-section (1A) of Section 22 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (18 of 1958), sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Companies (Profit) Sur-tax Act, 1964 (7 of 1964), sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974 (45 of 1974) and sub-section (1) of Section 22 of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987 (35 of 1987).

2. This Notification takes effect from 18th September, 1992.

[No. AC/IIQ/Planning/30/92-93]

S. R. WADHWA, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax,

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहर्तृलय  
अधिसूचना संख्या 09/1992  
नागपुर, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. अ. 2930.—श्री डी. यु. पाठराबे, सहायक समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समूह "क" समाहर्तृलय नागपुर निवृत्तन की आयु प्राप्त करने पर बिनाक 30-09-1992 को अपरान्ह में शासकीय सेवा में निवृत्त हुए।

[फा. सं. II(3)6/91-स्थापना-I/24977]  
हरजिंदर सिंह, उप समाहर्ता (कामिक एवं सतर्कता)

## CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE

NOTIFICATION No. 09/1992

Nagpur, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2930.—Shri D. U. Patharabe, Assistant Collector, Central Excise Group 'A' of Nagpur Collectorate having attained the age of Superannuation retired from Government service on 31st September, 1992 in the afternoon.

[C. No. II(3)6/91/Estt. I/24977]  
HARJINDER SINGH, Dy. Collector (Per. & Vig.)

## वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

## आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर 1992

का. आ. 2931.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह राय है कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक तथा समीचीन है, कि साईकिलों का निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट प्रस्ताव तैयार किए हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) के अपेक्षानुसार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिपद को भेजा है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उपनियम के अनुसरण में तथा भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 4356 तारीख 5 दिसम्बर, 1967 को उन बातों के सिवाय अधिभ्रान्त करते हुए, जिन्हें ऐसे अधिभ्रमण से पहले किया गया है या करने का लोप किया गया है, उक्त प्रस्तावों को उन लोगों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिनके उनसे प्रभावित होने का संभावना है।

2. सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्तावों की बाबत कोई आक्षेप या सुझाव भेजने का इच्छुक व्यक्ति उन्हें इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से पैंतालीस दिन के

भीतर निर्यात निरीक्षण परिपद, 11वीं मंजिल, प्रगति टावर, 26, राजेन्द्र प्लेस, नई दिल्ली - 110008 को भेज सकता है।

## प्रस्ताव

(1) अधिसूचित करना कि साईकिलों का निर्यात में पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण होगा,

(2) इस आदेश में संलग्न उपाबंध - I में उपवर्णित साईकिल निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1992 के प्रारूप के अनुसार क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के प्रकार को क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के ऐसे प्रकार के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करना जो निर्यात में पूर्व ऐसी साईकिलों पर लागू होगा।

(3) (क) राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों तथा निर्यात निरीक्षण परिपद द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त अन्य निकायों के मानकों को मान्यता देना ;

(ख) इस आदेश से संलग्न उपाबंध - II में उपवर्णित न्यूनतम विनिर्देशों के अधीन रहते हुए, श्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच करार पाई गई निर्यात संविदा के विनिर्देशों को साईकिलों के लिए मानक विनिर्देशों के रूप में मान्यता देना।

(ग) बिना फिनिश की हुई/आधी फिनिश की हुई अवस्था में निर्यात किए जाने वाले साईकिल संघटकों के लिए अर्ध फिनिश की प्रकृति या मात्रा के संबंध में संविदात्मक विनिर्देशों को मान्यता देना परन्तु उसमें आयातित देश में समुच्चायक द्वारा और प्रसंस्करण किया जाएगा।

(4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के अनुक्रम में, ऐसी साईकिलों के निर्यात को तब तक प्रतिषिद्ध करना जब तक कि उसके साथ या तो निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरणों में से किसी एक द्वारा जारी किया गया इस आशय का प्रमाणपत्र न हो कि साईकिलें निर्यात योग्य हैं या उन पर उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त सील या चिह्न न लगा हो।

3. इस आदेश की कोई भी बाग भू-मार्ग, जल-मार्ग या वायु मार्ग द्वारा पांच सौ रुपये मूल्य तक के साईकिलों के नमूनों के निर्यात को लागू नहीं होगी।

4. इस अधिसूचना में "साईकिल" से ऐसा दो पहिया या तिपहिया यान अभिप्रेत है जिसमें पहियों को आगे पीछे करने की सुविधा, सवार के लिए गद्दी, एक स्टीयरिंग हैंडल तथा सवार के पैरों से नोदन के लिए क्रैंक लगे हों तथा इसमें उसके पुर्जे संघटक और उपाधान भी सम्मिलित हैं।

## उपाबंध - I

निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 के अधीन अधिसूचना सं. का आ. 4357, तारीख 5 दिसम्बर, 1967 को उन बातों के सिवाय अधिकृत करते हुए, जिन्हें ऐसे अधिक्रमण से पहले किया गया है या करने का लोप किया है, बनाए जाने वाले प्रस्ताविन नियमों का प्रारूप।

1. संक्षिप्त नाम तथा प्रारम्भ : (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम साईकिल नियत (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1992 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएं : इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो :—

(क) “अधिनियम” से निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है ;

(ख) “निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण” से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरणों में से कोई एक अभिप्रेत है,

(ग) “परेषणानुसार निरीक्षण” से परिषद् द्वारा अधिकृत ढंग से निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण द्वारा निरीक्षण और परीक्षण करके यह अवधारित करने की प्रक्रिया अभिप्रेत है कि क्या निर्यात के लिए बनी साईकिलों का परेक्षण मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है ;

(घ) “प्रक्रियागत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण” से ऐसी क्वालिटी नियंत्रण प्रणाली अभिप्रेत है, जिसके द्वारा कोई विनिर्माण एकक यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि साईकिलें सामग्री और संघटकों के क्रय से उपाबंध - II में दिए गए ढंग से पैकिंग तक के विभिन्न स्तरों पर नियंत्रणों का प्रयोग करते हुए मानक विनिर्देशों से अनुरूप विनिर्मित की गयी है ;

(ङ) “अनुमोदित यूनिट” से नियम 4 के अधीन निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदित ऐसा विनिर्माण एकक अभिप्रेत है जिसने प्रक्रियागत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा कर लिया है ;

(च) “कालिक दौरे” से अनुमोदित एकक में निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण के अधिकारियों द्वारा बीच-बीच में एकक में प्रक्रियागत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण की अपेक्षाओं का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए गए दौरे अभिप्रेत हैं ;

(छ) “स्थल पर जांच” से परिषद् द्वारा अधिकृत ढंग से प्रक्रियागत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण के अनुमोदित एकक द्वारा प्रस्थापित निर्यात परेषण का मानक विनिर्देशों से अनुरूपता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण द्वारा निरीक्षण अभिप्रेत है ;

(ज) “साईकिल” से ऐसा वो पहिया या त्रिपहिया यान अभिप्रेत है जिसमें पहियों को आगे पीछे करने की सुविधा, सवार के लिए गद्दी, एकक स्टीयरिंग हेंडल तथा सवार के पैरों से नोदन के लिए क्रैंक लगे हों तथा इसमें उभार फालतू पुर्जे, संघटक और उपसाधन भी सम्मिलित हैं,

3. निरीक्षण का आधार : साईकिलों का निरीक्षण यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किया जाएगा कि साईकिलों की क्वालिटी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन मान्यताप्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है, अर्थात :—

(क) राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानक तथा निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त अन्य निकायों के मानक,

(ख) उपाबंध - II में उभारित न्यूनतम विनिर्देशों के अधीन रहते हुए क्रैक और विक्रेता के बीच करार पाई गई निर्यात संविदा के विनिर्देश,

(ग) बिना फिनिश की हुई/आधी फिनिश की हुई अवस्था में निर्यात किए जाने वाले साईकिल संघटकों के लिए अर्ध फिनिश की प्रकृति या मात्रा के संबंध में संविदात्मक विनिर्देश परन्तु उसमें आयातित देश में समुच्चायकों द्वारा और प्रसंस्करण किया जाएगा।

4. निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया : (1) साईकिलों के परेषण का निर्यात करने का इच्छुक निर्यातकर्ता निर्यात संविदा या आदेश की एक प्रति के साथ संविदात्मक विनिर्देशों का ब्यौरा देते हुए निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण को लिखित रूप में एक सूचना देगा ताकि निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण नियम 3 और परिषद् द्वारा अधिकृत प्रक्रिया के अनुसार निरीक्षण करने में समर्थ हो सके।

(2) उपाबंध में अधिकृत पर्याप्त प्रक्रियागत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण का प्रयोग करके विनिर्मित साईकिलों के निर्यात के लिए और परिषद् द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए समय-समय पर गठित विशेषज्ञों के पैनल द्वारा यह न्याय-निर्णीत करने पर कि विनिर्माण एकक में इन प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त क्वालिटी नियंत्रण हैं, निर्यातकर्ता उपनियम (i) में उल्लिखित सूचना के साथ यह घोषणा भी करेगा कि निर्यात के लिए आशयित साईकिलों के परेषण का विनिर्माण उपाबंध में अधिकृत पर्याप्त क्वालिटी नियंत्रण का प्रयोग करके किया गया है और यह कि परेषण इस प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यता-प्राप्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

(3) निर्यातकर्ता निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण को निर्यात किए जाने वाले परेषण पर लगाए जाने वाले पहचान चिह्न देगा।

(4) उपनियम (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक सूचना परेषण के विनिर्माता के परिसर में भेजे जाने से कम से कम दस दिन पूर्व दी जायेगी। जबकि उपनियम (2) के अधीन घोषणा सहित सूचना की दशा में, यह परेषण के विनिर्माता के परिसर में भेजे जाने से कम से कम तीन दिन पूर्व दी जाएगी।

5. (क) (i) उपनियम (1) के अधीन सूचना और उपनियम (2) के अधीन घोषणा के प्राप्त होने पर निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण अपना यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि विनिर्माण की प्रक्रिया के दौरान विनिर्माता ने उपाबंध में अधिकृत पर्याप्त क्वालिटी नियंत्रण का प्रयोग किया है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप उत्पाद का विनिर्माण करने के लिए इस संबंध में परिषद/निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का, यदि कोई है, अनुसरण किया है, तीन दिन के भीतर यह घोषणा करते हुए एक प्रमाण पत्र देगा कि सार्किलों का परेक्षण निर्यात योग्य है।

(ii) जहां विनिर्माता निर्यातकर्ता नहीं है वहां परेक्षण की अस्तित्व जांच की जाएगी और ऐसी जांच/या निरीक्षण, यदि आवश्यक हो निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किया जाएगा कि इस नियम की शर्तों का अनुपालन किया गया है।

(iii) तथापि निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण निर्यात के लिए अभिप्रेत परेक्षणों में से कुछ परेक्षणों की स्थल पर जांच करेगा और एकक द्वारा अपनाई गयी प्रक्रियागत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण ड्रिलों की पर्याप्तता बनाए रखने को स्थापित करने के लिए नियमित अंतरालों पर विनिर्माण एकक का निरीक्षण भी करेगा। यदि विनिर्माण के किसी भी प्रक्रम पर यह पाया जाता है कि विनिर्माण एकक अपेक्षित क्वालिटी नियंत्रण उपायों को नहीं अपना रहा है या परिषद/निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण की सिकाटियों का अनुपालन नहीं करता है तो यह घोषित किया जाएगा कि एकक के पास पर्याप्त प्रक्रियागत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण ड्रिलें नहीं हैं। ऐसे मामलों में, एकक, यदि वह ऐसा करना चाहे तो प्रक्रियागत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण ड्रिलों की पर्याप्तता बनाए रखने का न्यायनिर्णय करने के लिए नए सिरे से आवेदन करेगा।

(ख) उपनियम (1) के अधीन सूचना की दशा में, जहां निर्यातकर्ता ने उपनियम (2) के अधीन यह घोषित नहीं किया है कि उपाबंध में अधिकृत पर्याप्त क्वालिटी नियंत्रण का प्रयोग किया गया है, वहां वह अपना यह समाधान कर लेने पर कि सार्किल का परेक्षण इसके द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षण और परेक्षण के आधार पर इस प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण ऐसा निरीक्षण करने के बाद दस दिनों के भीतर सार्किल के परेक्षण को निर्यात योग्य घोषित करने हुए, एक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करेगा;

परन्तु जहां निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण का ऐसा समाधान नहीं होता है, वहां वह निर्यातकर्ता को सार्किलों के परेक्षण को निर्यात योग्य घोषित करने वाला प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने से इंकार कर देगा और निर्यातकर्ता को ऐसे इंकार की सूचना उसके कारणों सहित उक्त सात दिनों की अवधि के भीतर देगा।

(6) जहां विनिर्माता उपनियम (5) के खंड (क) के उपखंड (ii) के अधीन निर्यातकर्ता नहीं है या उपनियम (5) के खंड (ख) के अधीन परेक्षण का निरीक्षण किया गया है, वह

निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण निरीक्षण पूरा हो जाने के तुरन्त पश्चात परेक्षण में के पैकेजों को इस ढंग से सीलबंद करेगा जिसमें यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि पैकेजों के साथ छेड़छाड़ न की जा सके। परेक्षण की अस्वीकृति की दशा यदि निर्यातकर्ता ऐसा चाहता है तो परेक्षण निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण द्वारा सीलबंद नहीं किया जा सकेगा तथापि, ऐसे मामलों में निर्यातकर्ता अस्वीकृति के विरुद्ध कोई अपील करने का हकदार नहीं होगा।

5. निरीक्षण का स्थान : उन नियमों के अधीन प्रत्येक निरीक्षण निम्नलिखित परिमरों में किया जायगा,—

(क) विनिर्माण एकक के परिमर पर, या

(ख) उस परिमर पर जहां निरीक्षण के लिए माल प्रस्तुत किया गया हो परन्तु यह तब जब कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए वहां पर्याप्त सुविधाएं विद्यमान हों, या

(ग) पोत लदान पत्तन पर।

6. निरीक्षण फीस :—निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण को निम्नानुसार फीस मंदन की जाएगी :—

(i) प्रक्रियागत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण योजना के अधीन निर्यात के लिए पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर से किन्तु कम से कम 100 रुपए प्रति परेक्षण;

(ii) परेक्षणानुसार निरीक्षण के अधीन निर्यात के लिए पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत की दर से किन्तु कम से कम 100 रुपए प्रति परेक्षण।

(2) उन विनिर्माताओं/निर्यातकर्ताओं के लिए, जो संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के पास लघु उद्योग विनिर्माण एककों के रूप में रजिस्ट्रीकृत हैं, उप नियम (1) के खंड (i) और (ii) के लिए दरें क्रमशः 0.18 प्रतिशत और 0.36 प्रतिशत होगी किन्तु कम से कम 100 रुपए प्रति परेक्षण होगा।

7. अपील : (1) नियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के अधीन निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण द्वारा प्रमाणपत्र देने से इंकार करने से व्यक्ति कोई व्यक्ति ऐसे इंकार की संसूचना प्राप्त होने के दस दिन के भीतर इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गठित विशेषज्ञों के पैनल को, जिसमें कम से कम तीन किन्तु अधिक से अधिक सात व्यक्ति हों, अपील कर सकेगा।

(ii) विशेषज्ञों के पैनल की कुल सदस्यता के कम से कम दो तिहाई सदस्य गैर सरकारी होंगे।

(iii) विशेषज्ञों के पैनल की गणपूर्ति तीन होगी।

(iv) अपील उसके प्राप्त होने के पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर निपटा दी जाएगी।

उपाबंध 2

[नियम 3 (ख) देखिए]

1. 0 सार्किल पुर्जा के लिए न्यूनतम विनिर्देश

1. घंटी

1. डिजाइन और विमाण

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाण क्षेत्र और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगा।

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 पुर्जे खुरदरेपन, खारोबों और अन्य विनिर्माण दोषों से मुक्त होंगे।

2.2 धंटी शोम और लीवर निकल तथा शोम बड़े होंगे जिसमें बाहरी सतह पर निकल का न्यूनतम मोटाई 0.008 मि. मी. होगी प्लेटिंग एक सी होगी और प्लेटिंग दोषों जैसे गड्ढे, उठाव प्लेट में न हुए छद्मों, दरारों और दागों से मुक्त होगी। प्लेटिंग मूल धातु पर मजबूती से जमी होगी और रक्षा रहित होगी। अन्य सभी पुर्जों और शोम को शन्दर को सतह को जंग से बचाने के लिए उपयुक्त रूप से उपचार किया जाएगा। लीवर गाल्वनीकृत भी हो सकता है या उस पर जिंक भी चढ़ा हो सकती है।

## 3. कार्यक्षमता

3.1 धंटी ठीक गे बनेगी और स्पष्ट बजने की धात्विक आवाज उत्पन्न करेगी।

## 4. परीक्षण

4.1 आसजन परीक्षण-परिशिष्ट-I के अनुसार

4.2 कैरोक्सिल परीक्षण-परिशिष्ट-II के अनुसार

## 2. निचले ब्रेकेट की धुरी

### 1. डिजाइन और विमाण

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाण निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहने हुए क्षेत्र और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगे:—

	प्रकार I	प्रकार II
(क) बेयरिंग भाग का व्यास	न्यूनतम 16.45 मि.मी. अधिकतम 16.65 मि.मी.	16.45 मि.मी. 16.65 मि.मी.
(ख) क्रैंक भाग का व्यास	न्यूनतम 16.65 मि.मी. अधिकतम 15.82 मि.मी.	15.80 मि.मी. 16.00 मि.मी.
(ग) काटर पिन स्लॉट की मोटाई	न्यूनतम 12.60 मि.मी. अधिकतम 12.90 मि.मी.	12.30 मि.मी. 12.70 मि.मी.
(घ) सम्पूर्ण लंबाई पर सहायता	1.0 मि.मी. होगी।	
(ङ) धुरी के अन्तिम सिरे और काटर पिन स्लॉट के निकटतम सिरे के बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी	3 मि.मी. होगी।	

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 धुरी की फिनिश समतल, खुरदरेपन, खारोबों और अन्य विनिर्माण दोषों से मुक्त होगी। दोनों बेयरिंग का सतह के मध्य अनुज्ञेय उत्केन्द्रम 0.30 मि.मी. से अधिक नहीं होगी।

2.2 धुरी रासायनिक रूप से रंग की हुई या विद्युत लेपित होगी। जब विद्युत लेपित हो तब उसके सतह प्लेटिंग दोषों जैसे गड्ढों, उठावों, प्लेट न हुए छद्मों और दरारों से मुक्त होगी।

## 3. कठोरता

3.1 धुरी का समुचित रूप से उष्मा उपचार किया जाएगा कठोरता 30 कि.लो ग्राम एक भार पर 400 उच्च बोन्टा (एचबी) और 800 बोन्टा (एचबी) के बीच होगी।

## 3. निचले ब्रेकेट का (समायोज्य और स्थिर)

### 1. डिजाइन और विमाण

1.1 निचले ब्रेकेट कर्षों का डिजाइन और विमाण निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहने हुए क्षेत्र और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी:—

(क) निम्नलिखित प्रकार के कर्षों की न्यूनतम आंतरिक गहराई और सम्पूर्ण चौड़ाई निम्न प्रकार होगी:—

	न्यूनतम आंतरिक गहराई मि.मी.	सम्पूर्ण चौड़ाई मि.मी. में
1. स्थिर प्रकार I	10.5	13.9
2. स्थिर प्रकार II	8.8	12.2
3. स्थिर प्रकार III	8.5	12.5
4. समायोज्य प्रकार I	10.5	13.9
5. समायोज्य प्रकार II	10.0	13.4
6. समायोज्य प्रकार III	10.5	13.9

(ख) बाह्य सिरे पर कर्षों का आंतरिक व्यास —

न्यूनतम	29.8 मि.मी.
अधिकतम	30.2 मि.मी.

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 कर्ष खुरदरेपन, खारोबों और औजारों के चिह्नों से मुक्त होंगे। बेयरिंग भाग समुचित रूप से पॉलिश होगा।

2.2 समायोज्य और स्थिर कर्षों के लिए चूड़ी, यथास्थिति 34.8×24 टीपी आई या 34.8×26 टीपीआई या 35×1 मिमी पिच साइकिल चूड़ी आर.एच. या एन.एच. की या क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा-नुसार होगी। चूड़ियां पूरी बनी तथा सही होंगी। अधिकतम और न्यूनतम मुख्य व्यास सुसंगत भारतीय मानक विनिर्देशों में दी गयी सहायता के अनुसार होना चाहिए।

2.3 कम रासायनिक रूप से रंग किए हुए या विद्युत लेपित होंगे। जब विद्युत लेपित हो तब वे प्लेटिंग दोषों जैसे गड्ढों, उठावों, प्लेट न हुए छद्मों और दरारों से मुक्त होंगे।

## 3. कठोरता

3.1 निचले ब्रेकेट कर्षों का समुचित रूप से उष्मा उपचार किया जाएगा। कठोरता 30 कि.लो ग्राम एक भार पर न्यूनतम 400 उच्च बोन्टा (एचबी) होगी।

## 4. निचले ब्रेकेट का लॉक रिंग

### 1. डिजाइन और विमाण

1.1 निचले ब्रेकेट के लॉक रिंग का डिजाइन और विमाण निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहने हुए क्षेत्र और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगे:

(1) मोटाई—न्यूनतम 2.75 मि.मी.

(2) आंतरिक चूड़ी 34.8×24 टीपी आई या 26 टीपी आई या 35×1 मि.मी. पिच साइकिल चूड़ी आर.एच. या एन.एच. क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा-नुसार होगी।

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 वे नुकीले किनारों, खुरदरेपन या अन्य बिनिर्मण दोषों से मुक्त होंगे।

2.2 चूड़ियां पूरी बनी और सही होंगी।

2.3 रंग दागधनिक रूप से रंग किए हुए या बिद्युत लेपित होंगे जब बिद्युत लेपित हो तब यह प्लेटिंग दोषों जैसे गड्ढों, उठावों, प्लेट न हुए छम्बों और दरारों से मुक्त होंगे।

## 5. जेक

## 1. डिजाइन और विमाएं

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाएं क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी।

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 जेक के भाग खुरदरेपन और नुकीले किनारों से मुक्त होंगे। रिबेट उचित रूप से लगे होंगे।

2.2 जेक लिकों का ट्रिग संकेन्द्रित होंगे।

2.3 नट और पेचों की चूड़ियां सही होंगी।

2.4 जेक के जुड़ों या तो निकल और क्रोम चढ़ होंगे या स्टोव इमेसिलित होंगे और एकसार फिनिश होंगे या गाल्वनीकृत होंगे। प्लेटिंग दृश्यमान प्लेटिंग दोषों जैसे गड्ढों, उठावों, प्लेट न हुए छम्बों, दरारों या दागों से मुक्त होगी। जेक की रकब पर जब निकल या क्रोम चढ़ी हो तब निकल की न्यूनतम मोटाई 0.008 मि.मी. होगी और बच्चों की सार्फिकल के लिए वह 0.005 मि.मी. होगी।

## 3. कठोरता

3.1 जेक (यू) रजड की कठोरता 70° से 90° शैलरोस्कोप के बीच होगी।

## 4. परीक्षण

## 4.1 बिद्युत लेपन

(क) घासजन परीक्षण—परिशिष्ट—I के अनुसार

(ख) फेरोविमल परीक्षण—परिशिष्ट—1 के अनुसार

## 6. पम्प

## 1. डिजाइन और विमाएं

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाएं क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी।

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 पम्प खुरदरेपन और नुकीले किनारों से मुक्त होंगे।

2.2 पम्प के जोड़ों में और पम्प की बाड़ी में चूड़ियां ठीक से निकाई गयी होंगी।

2.3 पम्प का कार्यकरण निर्बाध होगा।

2.4 बाड़ी से जुड़े पम्प के जोड़ों या द्यूब से जुड़े जोड़ों से में हवा का रिहाज नहीं होगा।

2.5 पम्प पर निकल और क्रोम चढ़ा होगा जिसमें निकल की न्यूनतम मोटाई 0.008 मि.मी. होगी या वह स्टोव इमेसिलित हो तब एकसार फिनिश होगा। जब प्लेट हुआ हो तब वह दृश्यमान प्लेटिंग दोषों जैसे गड्ढों, उठावों, मरोध छम्बों प्लेट न हुए भागों, दरारों या दागों से मुक्त होगा।

2.6 प्लेटिंग मूल धातु पर मजबूती से जमी होगी और रन्ध्र रहित होगी यदि पेट किया गया है तो उंग 3.2 में दिए गए परीक्षण पर खरा उत्तरसा जाहिए और जब निकल या क्रोम चढ़ी है तो वह 3.3 में दी हुई अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति करेगा।

## 3. परीक्षण

3.1 कार्य क्षमता परीक्षण पम्प 1 किलोग्राम/से. मी. 2 का दबाव विकसित करने में सक्षम होगा।

3.2 लक्षण घोल परीक्षण परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

3.3 बिद्युत लेपन

(क) घासजन परीक्षण परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

(ख) फेरोविमल—परीक्षण परिशिष्ट के अनुसार

7. सेन पट्टिया और क्रेक

## 1. डिजाइन और विमाएं

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाएं निम्नलिखित अपेक्षाओं के अधीन रखे हुए क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी:

	प्रकार I	प्रकार II
(क) गियर कैस निकासी न्यूनतम 8.9 मि. मी. न्यूनतम 8.9 मि. मी.		
(ख) धुरी छिद्र का व्यास न्यूनतम 15.80 मि. मी. अधिकतम 15.90 मि. मी.	न्यूनतम 16.00 मि. मी. अधिकतम 16.15 मि. मी.	
(ग) काटर पिन् छिद्र का व्यास न्यूनतम 9.4 मि. मी. अधिकतम 9.7 मि. मी.	न्यूनतम 9.0 मि. मी. अधिकतम 9.15 मि. मी.	
(घ) पेंडल छिद्र पर क्रेक की मोटाई न्यूनतम 9.5 मि. मी.	न्यूनतम 9.50 मि. मी.	
(ङ) निचले ब्रेकेट की धुरी के छिद्र के चारों ओर एल. एच. क्रेक की मोटाई न्यूनतम 17.5 मि. मी.	न्यूनतम 17.50 मि. मी.	
(च) निचले ब्रेकेट धुरी के छिद्र के चारों ओर दीवार की मोटाई न्यूनतम 6.15 मि. मी.	(बच्चों की सार्फिकल के लिए न्यूनतम 5.00 मि. मी.)	
(छ) सेन पट्टि के धातों की मृक्षीय दूरी 12.70 मि. मी. (सहायकी वेब से जांच की जाएगी।)		
(ज) पेंडल धुरी छिद्र पर चूड़ी एल. एच. और प्रारं. एच. क्रेक के लिए कमरा: 14.3 × 20 टी टी धाई या 14.00 × 1.25 मि. मी. की पिग एल एच. या प्रार. एच.		
(झ) क्रेक की सम्पूर्ण लम्बाई ± 3 मि. मी. होगी पर सहायता		
(ञ) निचले ब्रेकेट की धुरी छिद्र का मध्य रेखा और काटर पिन् छिद्र के मध्य रेखा के बीच दूरी प्रकार I के लिए 7.9 मि. मी. से 8.3 मि. मी. और प्रकार II के लिए 8.0 मि. मी. से 8.4 मि. मी. के बीच होगी।		
(ट) सेन पट्टि का मोटाई 2.62 मि. मी. से कम नहीं होगी।		

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 जेक में कोई गड़बड़ होय जैसे दरारें, गड्ढे और पपड़ी नहीं होंगी। जेक का फिनिश एकसार होगा और नुकीले किनारों को गोल किया गया होगा।

2.2 चैन पहिया एक चैन में सही बैठने वाला होगा। दान सही और ठीक बैठने वाले होंगे तथा सॉसिल का चैन के लिए उपयुक्त होंगे। चैन पहिए, खुरदरेपन, दरारों और धब्बों से मुक्त होंगे तथा निचले प्रेकट की धुरी के लिए प्रेकट के छिद्र से संकेन्द्रित होंगे।

2.3 फ्रेंक और चैन के पहिए पर निकल और कोमिशन बर्तों होंगे। प्लेटिंग की मोटाई निकल के लिए कम से कम 0.008 मि.मी. होगी। प्लेट की गई सतह दृश्यमान प्लेटिंग दोषों जैसे गहराई, उठानों बिना प्लेट हुए भागों, दरारों या धब्बों से मुक्त होगी। प्लेटिंग धातु पर मजबूती से जमी होगी और रूद्ध रहित होंगी।

### 3. परीक्षण

#### 3.1 विद्युत लेपन

3.1.1 आसंजन परीक्षण परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार फेरोसिल परीक्षण परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

3.2 भार परीक्षण—फ्रेंक और चैन के पहिया का संयोजन मजबूती के सपाट फ्रेंक पर उद्योग से समतल पर लगाया जाएगा और भार पैडल स्पिडल के लिए छिद्र के बीच से लगाया जाएगा। संयोजन को पैडल छिद्र पर जोड़ों के टूटने या खुले बिना 180 किलोग्राम भार डालना होगा। बर्तों की सॉसिल के लिए संयोजन को पैडल छिद्र पर जोड़ों के बिना टूटे या खुले 150 किलोग्राम का भार डालना होगा।

#### 8. काटर गिन

##### 1. डिजाइन और विभाग

1.1 डिजाइन और विभाग निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहते हुए श्रेता और त्रिकोण के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी।

	प्रकार I	प्रकार II
(क) शंकाकार भाग की न्यूनतम लम्बाई	23 मि.मी.	23 मि.मी.
(ख) शंकाकार के छोटे सिरे की मोटाई	न्यू. 7.4 मि.मी.	न्यू. 7.00 मि.मी.
	ग्रिड. 7.7 मि.मी.	ग्रिड. 7.40 मि.मी.
(ग) शंकाकार के बड़े सिरे का व्यास	न्यू. 9.30 मि.मी.	न्यू. 8.80 मि.मी.
	ग्रिड. 9.5 मि.मी.	ग्रिड. 9.00 मि.मी.
(घ) चूरीदार भाग की न्यूनतम लम्बाई	10 मि.मी.	
(ङ) चूरी लम्बाई 6 7 × 26 टी पी आई या 7 × 1 मि.मी. पिच और एच. काटर पिचों के साथ उचित वायर और डिबरी लगाई जाएगी।		

##### 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 काटर पिचों की डबार्ड और कटार एक सार होंगे तथा निचली छेके धुरी पर ब्रक की मजबूत तथा सही फिटिंग सूकर हों।

2.2 चूड़ियाँ एक जमी और सही होंगी जिससे कि बेंक को पाने या डीला होने में बाधा के लिए तटों को कतना मुक्त हो।

2.3 काटर गिन बाहर और तटों पर या तो रंगान्वित रूप से रंग किए हुए होंगे या उन पर जिक कोटिंग या निकल क्रोम का लेप चढ़ा होगा।

##### 9. डायनेमो

##### 1. डिजाइन और विभाग

1.1 डिजाइन और विभाग क्रोम और त्रिकोण के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी।

##### 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 संशक्त खुरदरेपन और चूरी के डिजाइनों से मुक्त होंगे।

2.2 उसकी धुरी पर न्यूनतम स्तर और सही बर्तों का स्तर 0.2 मि.मी.

0.008 से अधिक नहीं होगी।

2.3 सॉसिल डायनेमो अधिकतम 0.05 मि.मी. स्केन्द्रता के साथ संकेन्द्रित धूमरेगा।

2.4 (i) डायनेमो की धागे और पीछे की बर्ती पर निकल और क्रोम की प्लेटिंग होगी जिसमें डिजाइन की मोटाई कम से कम 0.01 मि.मी. होगी। प्लेटिंग दृश्यमान प्लेटिंग दोषों जैसे गहराई, उठानों धब्बों, प्लेट न हुए भागों, दरारों और धब्बों से मुक्त होगी। प्लेटिंग धातु पर मजबूती से जमी होगी और रूद्ध रहित होगी।

(ii) पीछे की बर्ती और धागे का दीप किसी भी उपयुक्त प्लास्टिक से बनाया जा सकता है।

(iii) डायनेमो की पीछे की बर्ती और धागे की बर्ती पर इलेमल भी किया जा सकता है यदि विदेशी कम्पनी द्वारा ऐसी प्रेरणा की जाए।

2.5 धागे और पीछे की बर्ती के अन्दर की और अंगरेजी लेपन किया जाएगा।

2.6 डायनेमो के साथ उपयुक्त धागे और पीछे की बर्ती जिसमें बन्द, डायनेमो केम्प, बाडी सैट केम्प और जोड़ने वाली तर्रें लगी होंगी, के जाएंगी।

### 3 परीक्षण

3.1 (i) कार्य क्षमता परीक्षण (क) डायनेमो का परीक्षण 10 मीटर प्रति घंटे या 16 कि.मी. प्रति घंटे की गति से किया जाएगा और उत्पादित बोल्डता में परिवर्तन निर्धारित बोल्डता से 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगा।

(ii) स्पिरा की कार्य क्षमता का निर्धारण करने के लिए प्रेकट को 50 बार संचालित किया जाएगा जो परीक्षण के अंत में टूट-फूट का कार्य चिह्न दर्शा नहीं करेगा।

##### (iii) विद्युत लेपन

(क) आसंजन परीक्षण-परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

(ख) फेरोसिल परीक्षण-परिशिष्ट-I के अनुसार

### 10. पहिए की तारें (स्पोक) और निष्पल

#### 1. सामग्री

1.1 तारें (स्पोक) सापेक्षीकृत उच्च कार्बन स्टील तार से बनाई जायेंगी जिसकी अंतिम तनन क्षमता 100 से 130 किलोग्राम एफ/मि.मी. 2 तक होगी।

#### 2 डिजाइन और विभाग

2.1 तारें और निष्पल का डिजाइन और विभाग निम्नलिखित विभागों और मजदूरों के अधीन रहते हुए श्रेता और त्रिकोण के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी।

##### तारें (स्पोक)

(क) नामीय तार व्यास पर सन्नता  $\pm 0.03$  मि.मी.

(ख) कुल लंबाई पर सन्नता  $\pm 0.0$  मि.मी.  
— 1.0 मि.मी.

(ग) चूरी की लंबाई-न्यूनतम 10 मि.मी.  
शुकाव का कोण  $93^\circ \pm 5^\circ$   
—  $0^\circ$

## निष्पन्न

(क) कुल सैदाई-मृतक 10.5 मि.मी.

(ख) मृत्यु तथा बर्गिकार भाग के लिए विभागे तथा महत्व:

ताला(स्पोक) 15 जी 14 जी 13 जी 12 जी 10 जी महत्ता (स्पोक  
 सार (1.3 मि. (2.0 मि. (2.3 मि (2.94 (3.25 बार के समी  
 मी.) मी.) मी.) (म.मी.) मि. आकारों के  
 म.) लिए

## निष्पन्न के

## अवधारणा

व्यास मि.मी. 6.0 6.0 7.3 7.3 9.2  $\pm 0.5$  मि.मी.  
 $-0.1$  मि.मी.

बर्गिकार भाग 3.36 3.29 3.8 3.8 5.0  $\pm 1.13$  मि.मी.  
 मि.मी.

## 3. काररेरी और फिनिय

2.1 स्पोक पर चूड़ी इस प्रकार होनी चाहिए जिससे कि यह सुनिश्चित हो  
 सके कि निष्पन्न और स्पोक के बीच सभी प्रकार फिट हो जाएंगे और  
 उनके अन्तर्गत बदलेंगे, सुनिश्चित हो सके।

3.2 स्पोक या पानी आकर्षित होंगे या निकल चढ़ी होगी।

3.3 निष्पन्न पर निकल चढ़ा होगा और यह दृश्यमान दोनों से मुक्त  
 होगी।

3.4 वायर आकर्षित हो सकती है या उन पर टिन या निकल चढ़ा  
 होगा।

## परीक्षण:

4.1 शुकाव परीक्षण - (स्पोक) ताला घावे और पीछे की ओर  
 कम से कम नौ बार  $180^\circ$  कांग पर घबरे व्यास के बराबर  
 त्रिज्या पर बिना टूटन बिना दण्डन किए झुका देंगे।  $190^\circ$   
 का पश्चात् शुकाव गिनती में नहीं लिया जाएगा।

4.2 वेग परीक्षण - स्पोक को मैथिली स्ट्रिट से साफ करने के बाद  
 $1.86 (19.2''$  (मीट्रोस) अपेक्षित घनत्व वाले कारर  
 मटेरियल से 30 सेकंड का अवधि तक एक बार डुबोया  
 जाएगा। परीक्षण के अंत में स्पोक को पानी से घोलने के पश्चात्  
 उस पर कोई लाल चार्ज नहीं दिखना चाहिए।

## 4.3 विद्युत् निष्पन्न:

## प्रासन्न परीक्षण—परिष्कृति के अनुसार

## 11. मुख्य पहिया (फ्री व्हील)

## 1. डिजाइन और विभागे:

1.1 मुख्य पहिए का डिजाइन और विभागे वेला और विवेका के  
 बीच हुए कारर के अनुसार होगी। दंत चक्र पर दांतों का आकार  
 ऐसा होगा जो सार्डिकल चैन के लिए उपयुक्त हो।

1.2 अक्ष हल पर फिटिंग के लिए मुख्य भाग पर सार्डिकल चूड़ी  
 $34.8 \times 24$  टी. पा. आई. या  $34.7 \pm 1$  मि.मी. पिच की  
 होगी। मुख्य पहिए पर चूड़ी का जांच करने के लिए चूड़ी गैजों  
 पर सुसंगत आन्तरिक मानक या फिटिंग मानक के अनुसार दी  
 गई सह्यता या अनुमति किया जाएगा। चूड़ों का सार्डिकल के  
 लिए मुख्य भाग में सार्डिकल चूड़ी  $0.970 \times 26$  टी. पा. आई.  
 या उसके समतुल्य होगी।

## 2. काररेरी और फिनिय

2.1 घाल वेग की आन्तरिक सन्तुल्यता परीक्षा परीक्षित होगी जिससे कि  
 गोमियों का निर्धारण से चलना सुनिश्चित हो सके।

2.2 संघटकों को पूर्ण रूप से धोया जाएगा और, गाल, धातुओं में संयोजन  
 के पूर्व धोया जाएगा।

## 3. कठोरता:

3.1 संघटकों को नीचे दक्षिण मृतकम कठोरता तक कठोर किया  
 जाएगा।

\* (i) मुख्य पहिए अक्ष दंत-चक्र 5 किलोग्राम भार पर 400 एच बी

(ii) वेग वेला 5 किलोग्राम भार पर 400 एच बी

(iii) मुख्य भाग 5 किलोग्राम भार पर 400 एच बी

\* (iv) हस्त का गोमी 5 किलोग्राम भार पर भार के  
 लिए

500 एच बी तथा भार के कमिशन के  
 लिए 700 एच बी

(v) घाल 5 किलोग्राम भार पर 444 एच बी

\* अनुमति मुख्य पहिए के लिए कठोरता 350 एच बी होगी।

## 4. परीक्षण:-

4.1 मुख्य पहिया बिना संसर्गक क्षरण के और बिना कौन पैरा किए  
 चूरेगा।

4.2 पूर्ण परीक्षण—मुख्य पहिए को जब डीक से चलाया जाए  
 और अक्ष दंत चक्र को धुमाया जाए तो अक्ष और विज्या विक्षेप 0.4  
 मि. मी. से अधिक नहीं होगा। बहुगति वाले मुख्य पहिए के  
 लिए अधिकतम अनुमति और विक्षेप विज्या क्षमता: 0.8 मि. मी.  
 और 0.5 मि. मी. होंगे विक्षेप। मुख्य पहिए के अक्ष  
 कितने से मापा जाएगा। मुख्य पहिए की जब विज्या और  
 अक्ष दांतों विक्षेप के लिए दंत तथा पर जान को जाएगी तक  
 विज्या और अक्ष दांतों विक्षेप पर मुख्य 0.5 मि. मी. से अधिक नहीं  
 होंगे चाहिए।

## 12. घाल का विमटे:

## 1. डिजाइन और विभागे

1.1 डिजाइन और विभागे विमटे बिना के अक्षों चूड़े हुए केत और  
 विमटे के बीच हुए कारर के अनुसार होगा।

(क) फोर्क काल 25.4  $\times$  1.02 मि.मी. तथा से चलाया  
 जाएगा।

(ख) कौम का आन्तरिक दंत चक्र बड़ा हो जाएगा जिससे कि  
 बहू आन्तरिक मानक निर्धारण के अनुसार टूटन के स्वस्थ  
 से फिट किया जा सके।

(ग) कौम पर चूड़ी का मृतकम लम्बाई 25 मि.मी. होगी।

(घ) विमटे के कितने का व्यास 26.67 मि.मी और 26.77  
 मि. मी. के बीच या 27.05 और 27.10 मि.म. के  
 बीच होगा। चूड़ों को सार्डिकल के लिए विमटे के कितने  
 का व्यास 26.75 मि.मी  $\times \pm 0.1$  मि.मी. या  
 $\pm 1$  मि.मी. होगा।

(ङ) घाल के घाघात पर 50.8 मि.मी की दूरी पर विमटे  
 की दांतों के बीच का दूरी 50.8 मि.मी. से कम नहीं  
 होगी।

(च) विमटे के कौम की लंबाई 25.4 मि.मी और 26.4  
 26 टी. पा. आई. या 26.4 मि.म. सार्डिकल, सार्डिकल  
 या उसके समतुल्य होगी।

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश :

2.1 चिमटे के स्तम्भ और उसकी दोनों टांगों की लाइनर में फोर्क क्राउन के बीच मजबूती से फिट किया जाएगा और जोड़ों पर ठीक से टाँके जाएंगे। दोनों टांगों स्तम्भ की फेन्ड रेखा के समानांतर होंगी।

2.2 हव की धुरी, फेन्ड रेखा पर समान लंबी होगी। चिमटे के किनारे समानांतर और बराबर होंगे। चूड़ियाँ इस प्रकार बना होंगी जिससे की उसके लगाने और बदलने में सरलता हो।

2.3 अन्धी फिनिश के लिए चिमटा पूर्ण रूप से माफ, अंगरीधी, स्टील एनेमल किया हुआ या विद्युत् लेपित होगा। पेन्ट एक सार और दोनों से मुक्त होगा।

2.4 क्राउन कवर प्रस्थो विद्युत् लेपित पोतल या स्टील से बना होगा।

## 3. परीक्षण :

3.1 चिमटे के निम्नलिखित परीक्षण किए जाएंगे।

3.1.1 टाँके के लिए इन्नि परीक्षण-चिमटे की टांगों और कालम पर  $\frac{1}{2}$  कि.ग्रा. के द्रव्य के हथौड़े से चोब की जाएगी। आवाज स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए।

3.1.2 भार परीक्षण—चिमटा अपने स्तम्भ पर मजबूती से लगा होगा और उसकी धुरी क्षैतिज होगी और चिमटे की टांगों के सिरे ऊपर की ओर मुड़े होंगे जिससे कि चिमटे के क्राउन ओर कर्नेस हनु के बीच 8 मि. मी. दूरी रहे। चिमटे के सिरे पर ऊर्ध्वोपर भार ठीक वहाँ बाला जाएगा जहाँ सामन के हव की धुरी लगी जाती है जिससे कि भार दोनों सिरे पर बराबर बसा रहे। भार तब तक धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाया जाएगा जब तक वह 45 कि.ग्रा. तक पहुँचता (बच्चों की साईकिल के लिए भार 40 किलोग्राम होगा)। चिमटे को इस प्रकार भार की अवस्था में 30 सेकण्ड तक रखा जाएगा। बाक्स प्रकार के क्राउन वाले चिमटे में भार हटाने के पश्चात् भार बिंदु पर 1.6 मि.मी. से अधिक स्थायी सेट दर्शित नहीं होना चाहिए। चिमटे के अन्य डिजाइन जैसे बोहरी तली, आक्षिका प्रकार और खेल प्रकार आदि में स्थायी सेट 2.5 मि. से अधिक नहीं होगा।

3.1.3 विस्तारण परीक्षण—मैडल या किमा अन्य उपयुक्त मुक्ति पर धकेलने पर जब 13 मि.मी. तक उन्हें फैलाया जाए तब (बच्चों की साईकिल में 10 मि.मी. तक) चिमटे की टांगों के मुक्त सिरे के बीच की दूरी में माप का साधारण पद्धति के अर्धत कोई भी मापने योग्य स्थायी वृद्धि दर्शित नहीं होनी चाहिए।

3.1.4 पेंटिंग परीक्षण :

(क) बाल ड्राप परीक्षण—उपबंध I के अनुसार

(ख) लमक बोल परीक्षण—उपबंध—I के अनुसार

3.5 विद्युत् लेपन :

(क) धातुजन परीक्षण—परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

(ख) फेरोक्सिल परीक्षण—परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

13. गद्दी के आधार स्तम्भ :

1. डिजाइन और विमाएँ :

1.1 गद्दी के आधार स्तम्भ स्टील द्रव्य के बने होंगे। डिजाइन और विमाएँ निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहने हुए क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी।

(i) संपूर्ण चौड़ाई—न्यूनतम 125 मि.मी.

(ii) ग्रांवा की लम्बाई—न्यूनतम 38 मि.मी.

(iii) द्रव्य की मोटाई—न्यूनतम 1.0 मि.मी.

(iv) छोटा भाग का बाहरी व्यास  $22.22 \pm 0.5$  मि.मी.

(v) गद्दी के आधार पर स्तम्भ का ग्रहण व्यास या तो  $25.4 \times \pm 0.3$  मि. मी. होगा।

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 गद्दी के आधार स्तम्भ की फिनिश एतन्ना होगी और वे रासायनिक रूप से रंग किए हुए, जिंक या कैडमियम चूड़े, एनेमल किए हुए या निकल या क्रोमियम चूड़े होंगे निकल पेंटिंग की दशा में पेंटिंग की न्यूनतम मोटाई 0.006 मि. मी. होगी।

## 3. परीक्षण :

3.1 विद्युत् लेपन—

3.1.1 धातुजन परीक्षण—परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

3.1.2 फेरोक्सिल परीक्षण “परिशिष्ट I” के अनुसार

14. गद्दी :

1. डिजाइन और विमाएँ—

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाएँ क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी।

2. कारीगरी और फिनिश :

2.1 गद्दी दबे हुए और मशीनोक्त संघटक नुकीला किनारों और खुरदरेपन से मुक्त होंगे।

2.2 सूखी एकसार और सही होगी।

2.3 रिबेट पक्के और सही होंगे।

2.4 स्प्रिंग और अन्य भाग या तो रासायनिक रूप में रंग किए हुए, गैल्वनाइज्ड, काले किए हुए या निकल और क्रोम चूड़े होंगे।

## 3. परीक्षण :

3.1 गद्दी चमड़े या किसी अन्य सफ़िदत सामग्री की बनी होगी। गद्दी के ऊपरी भाग की फिनिश उचित प्रकार से की जाएगी जिसमें कि वह किसी भी कटाव या अन्य दृश्यमान दोषों से मुक्त हो।

3.2 पक्का रंग-रूपा में सुधारें हुए, विरजित (किंतु कलक लगा नहीं) सूती सफेद कपड़े की परीक्षण किए जाने वाले चमड़े के नमूने की गंध पर रखा जाएगा। यह परीक्षण द्वारा गंध कपड़े के साथ किया जाएगा। सूखे या गीले कपड़े पर कोई रंग नहीं उतरना चाहिए।

3. धातु जन अवशोषण-परीक्षण पानों में 30 मिनट तक पूर्णतः बुबने पर गद्दी के चमड़े के भार में वृद्धि 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

15. साईकिल रिम :

1. डिजाइन और विमाएँ :

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाएँ निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहने हुए क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी।

(क) परिधि पर लम्बाई  $0 + 2$  मि.मी.  
 $0 \rightarrow 1$  मि.मी.

(ख) प्रोफाइल लम्बाई

(i) संपूर्ण चौड़ाई  $0 \pm 0.5$  मि.मी.

(ii) संपूर्ण चौड़ाई  $0 \pm 0.5$  मि.मी. (रिबों की साईकिल के लिए)  $\pm 1$  मि.मी.

(iii) आंतरिक चौड़ाई  $\pm 0.5$  मि.मी.

(परब के मध्य) — 1.0 मि.मी.

## (ग) परत की ऊँचाई--

न्यूनतम 5.6 मि.मी.  
अधिकतम 7.7 मि.मी.

## 2. कारोबार और फिटिंग:

2.1 चालक छिद्र लगभग जोड़ के समान 2 स्कोक छिद्रों के मध्य रिम के शीर्ष पर बीच में पंच या डिल किए जाएंगे।

2.2 शीर्ष और फोटे के रिम के स्कोक छिद्रों की संख्या विशेषज्ञों के साथ हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

2.3 स्कोक छिद्र लगभग समान दूरा पर होंगे और रिम की मध्य रेखा के दोनों ओर एकान्वर होंगे।

2.4 रिम से निकल या प्रोमिनेंस बड़ा होगा। प्लेटिंग को न्यूनतम मोटाई निम्नलिखित होगी:

निकल--0.003 मि.मी.

क्रोम की थिनिस्ट मोन को दणा से रिम के केन्द्र पर मंद थिनिस्ट की जा सकती है।

## 3. परीक्षण:

3.1 संगोदत परीक्षण-- रिम की भार क्षमता को जोड़ने वाली रेखा के समकोणी पर डेब्ल बनते हुए दो मशीनों के बीच रखा जाएगा। रिम पर उच्चतर तथ उतार के लिए भार 30 किग्रा से प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा। भार की घरे-घरे 10 किग्रा/मिन के चरणों में 70 किग्रा/मिन तक बढ़ाया जाएगा आ 2 मिनट तक रखा जाएगा आ फिर छोड़ दिया जाएगा जिस की परिधि पर स्थायी सेट 2.5 मि.मी. से अधिक नहीं होगा।

## 3.2 विद्युत वेतन:

3.2.1 आसंजन परीक्षण--परिधि I के अनुसार

3.2.2 फेरिक्रिम परीक्षण--परिधि I के अनुसार

## 16. पेंशन

## 1. डिजाइन और डिमाए:

1.1 डिजाइन और डिमाए निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहते हुए क्रोम और विशेषता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

पेडल धुरा--वेक मिरे पर चूड़ाधार भाग की मोटाई--न्यूनतम 8.0 मि.मी. होगी।

बड़ी पेडल के संछे हाथ और छटे हाथ की और क्रमशः 14.20×1.27 या 14×1.25 मि.मी. छोटे हाथ या बाएं हाथ होगा।

शंकु--आक छड़ से होगा। बहुत मात्र ओवरलै के चिह्न रहित टंक से मर्जना हुआ होगा।

रबड़-रबड़ के एक जोड़े का भार 165 ग्राम से अधिक नहीं होगा। रबड़ विनिर्माण बायों में मुक्त होगा।

## 2. कारोबार और फिटिंग:

2.1 पैडल धुरा, शंकु और डिवाइ के दोनों किनारों को चूड़ाधार का फिटिंग एकसार होगी ताकि अनुचित फिटिंग सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

2.2 पैडल धुरा, पैडल छड़, शंकु और डिवाइ पर रसायनिक रूप से रंग किया हुआ होगा या थिनिस्ट रूप से अनुचित किए जाने पर प्राकृतिक रूप से प्रभाव किया जा सकता है।

2.3 तनी, कोर, स्टेवर छड़े और डबका यदि इस्तेमाल के मने हों तो उनकी फिटिंग एकसार होगी और वे रसायनिक रूप से रंग किए हुए या एसेमल किए हुए होंगे या उन पर निकल या प्रोमिनेंस बड़ा होगा जब पोस्ट किए गए हों तब निकल की न्यूनतम मोटाई 0.004 मि.मी. होगी।

## 3. कठोरता:

3.1 पैडल धुरा और शंकु शंकु की न्यूनतम कठोरता क्रमशः 5 किग्रा/मिन एक, भार पर 400 डब्ल डॉल्डता होगी तथा मोनियों की न्यूनतम कठोरता 5 किग्रा/मिन एक भार पर कार्बन के लिए 600 एच बी और कार्बन क्रोमियम स्टील के लिए 700 एच बी होगी। जहाँ शही की परामर्श लगाए जाने हों वहाँ पैडल रबड़ को गेट--कठोरता 70° से 90° के माल या न्यूनतम 65° होगी।

## 4. परीक्षण

4.1 शूकाल परीक्षण--800 एन का भार घरे-घरे स्विडल पर रखा जाएगा और यह एक मिनट की अवधि तक रखी जा छोड़ा जाएगा तब स्विडल पर विज्ञान (स्थायी सेट) 3 मि.मी. से अधिक नहीं होगा और उतारे करार का कोई भी चिह्न दिखाई नही देना चाहिए।  
1 किग्रा/मिन एक--9 806 स्टूडन (एन)

4.2 विद्युत वेतन--आसंजन परीक्षण--परिधि I के अनुसार

## 17. मडभाई

## 1. डिजाइन और डिमाए:

1.1 डिजाइन और डिमाए निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहते हुए क्रोम और विशेषता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

(क) चौड़ाई (मध्य भाग के लिए)--न्यूनतम 46 मि.मी. के बन्धों की सार्किन के लिए 40 मि.मी.

(ख) गहराई--न्यूनतम 18.00 मि.मी.

(ग) प्रदान की गई बाइर की मोटाई--न्यूनतम 0.15 मि.मी. तन्धों की सार्किन के लिए 0.40 मि.मी.)

## 2. कारोबार और फिटिंग:

2.1 मडभाई मुकीने किनारों, खुरदरेपन और अन्य विनिर्माण बायों में मुक्त होगी।

2.2 मडभाई प्रच्छेद तरह से साफ होंगे जिससे जब पपड़ी और लेसीय पदार्थों में मुक्त हों और फिर उन पर रासायनिक रूप से फास्फेट और स्टोव इनेमल या रंग छिड़काव किया जाएगा या अन्यथा चमकदार परिरक्षण देने के लिए फिटिंग किया जाएगा या उन पर निकल या प्रोमिनेंस होगा।

2.3 पेट, मिमबोटों, उठावों अममता और खरोचों से मुक्त होगा।

## 3. परीक्षण:

3.1 लक्षण प्रोव परीक्षण--परिधि I के अनुसार

3.2 आसंजन परीक्षण--परिधि I के अनुसार

18. क सार्किन का मापा:

## 1. डिजाइन और डिमाए:

1.1 डिजाइन और डिमाए निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहते हुए क्रोम और विशेषता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

मध्य भाग के लिए बाइर की न्यूनतम मोटाई--0.6 मि.मी. बाइर के लिए बाइर की न्यूनतम मोटाई--1.5 मि.मी.

## 2. कारोबार और फिटिंग:

2.1 शीकल की सोव सही होगी और वह निविधि कार्य करेगा।

2.2 शीकल के किनारे खुरदरेपन और मुकीने किनारों में मुक्त होंगे।

2.3 तनी या डिजाइन इन प्रकार का होगा कि खुले ताप की स्थिति में बाइर बाहर नहीं आएगी। बाइर सहज रूप में कार्य करेगी।

2.4 तनी के प्राकृतिक भागों पर रंग रोचो परत बड़ाई जाएगी

2.5 बंद की स्थिति में तासा लकड़ी के एक कठोर टुकड़े पर मड़ा जाएगा तासा अपने आप नहीं खुलेगा ।

2.6 ताले पर स्टोन इन्सेल होगा और फिनिश एक तार होगी

### 3. परीक्षण :

3.1 कार्य क्षमता परीक्षण ताले का परीक्षण 50 बार खोलने और बन्द करने से किया जाएगा । उसके पुर्जों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा चाहिए ।

3.2 ताले को इस ढंग से पैक किया जाएगा जिससे कि निरीक्षण अधिकरण उस की अपरिवर्तन शीलता की जाँच कर सके जो चार में एक से कम नहीं होगा ।

### 18. छ साईकिल का केबल ताला :

#### 1. डिजाइन और विमाण :

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाण निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहते हुए फ्रेम और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी ।

चाबी के लिए चावर की न्यूनतम मोटाई 1.5 मि. मी. होगी ।

#### 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश :

2.1 चाबी और तालों के सभी संघटकों का फिनिश एकसार होगा ।

2.2 ताले के आन्तरिक भागों पर, जिसमें तार रखी भी है, जंगरोधी परत चढ़ाई होगी ।

2.3 धावन धातु या सो इन्सेल से रंग का हुई होगी या उस पर निकल, क्रोमियम या जिक चढ़ाई होगा ।

2.4 तासा बन्द स्थिति में कठोर लकड़ों के टुकड़े पर चढ़ेगा । तासा अपने आप नहीं खुलेगा ।

### 3. परीक्षण :

3.1 कार्य क्षमता परीक्षण ताले का परीक्षण 50 बार खोल कर और बन्द करके किया जाएगा उसके पुर्जों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा चाहिए ।

3.2 ताले को इस ढंग से पैक किया जाएगा जिससे कि निरीक्षण अधिकरण उस की अपरिवर्तन शीलता की जाँच कर सके जो चार में एक से कम नहीं होगा ।

### 19. हथ संयोजन :

#### 1. डिजाइन और विमाण :

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाण निम्नलिखित के अधीन रहते हुए फ्रेम और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी ।

(क) सग्र हथ स्प्रिङ की सम्पूर्ण सम्पाई पर  $\pm 3$  मि.मी.

(ख) पञ्च हथ स्प्रिङ की सम्पूर्ण सम्पाई पर सहायता  $\pm 3$  मि.मी.

(ग) प्रत्येक और सग्र हथ स्प्रिङ की बूड़ियों की न्यूनतम सम्पाई 30 मि.मी.

(घ) प्रत्येक और पञ्च हथ स्प्रिङ की बूड़ियों की न्यूनतम—40 मि. मी. सम्पाई

(ङ.) हथ संयोजन और शङ की बूड़ियों या ता 9.94×26 टी पी आई या 9.52×26 टी पी आई होगी या 8×1 मि. मी. आई एस ओ मेट्रिक या 9.5×1 मि.मी. आई एस ओ मेट्रिक होगी ।

(च) मुक्त पहिए को लगाने के लिए पञ्च हथ पर बूड़ियों 14.3×24 टी पी आई या 35×1 मि.मी. पर को होगी । बूड़ियों का साईकिल के लिए ये 31.8 मि.मी. × 24 टी पी आई या 34.70×1 मि.मी. निच या 0.370"×20 टी पी आई होगी ।

(छ) शङुओं की माहुर सग्र के बीच की दूरी पर सहा—3 मि. मी. (पूरे हथ में)

(ज) हथ कोनों की न्यूनतम मोटाई सग्र हथ के लिए 1.9 मि.मी. और पञ्च हथ के लिए 2.2 मि.मी. होगा ।

(झ) हथ कोनों में छिद्रों की लंबाई देना और चौड़ाई के साथ हुए कठार के अनुसार होगी ।

### 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश :

2.1 (क) संघटकों का फिनिश एकसार होगी ।

(ख) छिद्रों (गोली धाव पंथ) के अन्दर या धार एकसार फिनिश होगा जिससे कि गोलियों का स्वच्छ रूप से घुमाता प्रतिवर्तन किया जा सके । स्प्रिङ शङुओं और छिद्रों पर बूड़ियाँ सम्पन्न होगी । जब तक कि अन्यथा निर्दिष्ट न हो, हथ कोनों के सग्र हथ पर 16 स्प्रिङ और पञ्च हथ पर

20 स्प्रिङ किए जाएंगे । दोनों कोनों में छिद्र प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष होंगे और स्प्रिङ गिरों को स्वच्छ रूप से पृथक् करने के लिए प्रत्येक कोर दोनों और बारी बारी से धर्गे होंगे । छिद्र अनुचित मोड़ों या कसाव रहित होगी । बूड़ी पञ्च तरफ से चढ़ी होगी । स्प्रिङ, छिद्रों शङु या कप या जो समायोजन रूप से रंग किए हुए होंगे या उन पर पेंट किया गया होगा । हथ और कोर पर निकल या क्रोमियम चढ़ाई होगी । जिसमें निकल की प्लेटिंग की न्यूनतम मोटाई 0.008 मि.मी. होगी । धूल रोधी छिद्री धात्विक या अन्य किसी संश्लिष्ट धातु की हो सकती है । यदि छिद्री धातु का होगी तो कप पर निकल और क्रोम चढ़ाई होगा या उसे काला किया गया होगा । निर्दिष्ट अनुरोध पर स्प्रिङ, गोली धाव पंथ और शङु का प्रत्यक्ष प्राकृतिक फिनिश में भी किया जा सकता है ।

### 3. कठोरता :

3.1 निम्नलिखित संघटकों को नीचे दिये न्यूनतम कठोरता प्राप्त करने तक कठोर किया जाएगा :

(i) हथ कप (गोली धाव पंथ) 5 किलोग्राम एक भार पर 430 उच्च बॉल्टन

(ii) शङु—5 किलोग्राम एक भार पर 400 उच्च बॉल्टन

(iii) धावन की गोलियाँ—5 किलोग्राम एक भार पर कोण के लिए 600 एच बी और कार्यन क्रोमियम इस्तान के लिए 700 एच बी

### 4. परीक्षण :

4.1 संश्लेषणा परीक्षण—सग्र और पञ्च हथ के संयोजन प्रयोग स्प्रिङ पर दूँगे । कोनों की मतलों पर हथ और गोली धाव पंथों की संकेन्द्रियता 0.4 मि.मी. से अधिक नहीं होगी ।

4.2 पञ्च हथ संयोजन अपनी स्प्रिङ पर दूँगे । जब कोनों की परिधि पर सहा जाएगा तो संकेन्द्रियता 0.4 मि.मी. से अधिक नहीं होगी ।

4.3 पञ्च हथ संयोजन अपनी स्प्रिङ पर दूँगे । जब बूड़ियों का भाग की परिधि पर सहा जाएगा तो संकेन्द्रियता 0.4 मि.मी. से अधिक नहीं होगी ।

### 4.4 प्लेटिंग परीक्षण—

4.3.1 आसंजन परीक्षण—परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

4.3.2 कैथोडिक परीक्षण—परिशिष्ट II के अनुसार

### 20. बिलेटे की फिनिश

#### 1. डिजाइन और विमाण :

1.1 डिजाइन लीवर विभाजन और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी। पेना की हस्ताक्षर त्रिज्या की फिटिंग के एक सेट में 5 से 7 नम हो सकता है।

## 2. कारगरी और फिनिश

2.1 चिपटे की फिटिंग को फिनिशिंग एकसार, खुरदरेपन, खरोशों और कीचर बिन्दुओं से मुक्त होगी। आकृतियों की वेयरिंग सतहों को उचित रूप से पालिश किया जाएगा।

2.2 स्प्रेडिंग और चैक नटों की चूड़ियाँ पूरी और सही होंगी।

2.3 फ्रेम कप और चैक नट पर निकल या क्रॉम चढ़ा होगा और यह दृश्यमान प्लेटिंग दोषों, जैसे गहराई, उठावों, धुंधले धब्बों प्लेट नहुंग भागों, दरारों या धब्बों से मुक्त होंगी।

## 3. कटोरता

3.1 बाल रेसर के बीचले सिरे, फ्राउम रेसर और स्क्रेसर को 5 किलोग्राम भार पर न्यूनतम गठोरता 400 उच्च बोल्टता प्राप्त करने के लिए उष्मा उपचारित किया जाएगा। इसका मोलियों की गठोरता 5 किलो ग्राम एक भार पर उच्च फार्मन के लिए न्यूनतम 650 एच बी और उच्च कार्बन उच्च क्रोमियम के लिए न्यूनतम 700 एच बी होगी।

## 21. सामान कैरियर

### 1. डिजाइन और विभाजन

1.1 डिजाइन और विभाजन, क्रैंक और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

### 2. कारगरी और फिनिश

2.1 सामान कैरियर नलीके किनारों, खुरदरेपन और अन्य विनिर्माण दोषों से मुक्त होंगे।

2.2 सामान कैरियर को पूर्ण रूप से साफ किया जाएगा ताकि वह जंग, पतली और मैल पदार्थों से मुक्त हो और फिर उस पर रासायनिक फास्फेट और स्टोव एनेमल, रंग छिड़काव किया जाएगा या अन्यथा चमकदार परिरक्षण देने के लिए फिनिश किया जाएगा। कैरियर पर केडमियम या निकल आंग क्रॉम भी चढ़ा हो सकता है।

2.3 पेंटिंग प्रक्रिया उठावों, असमानताओं या खरोंचों से मुक्त होगी। पेंटिंग दृश्यमान प्लेटिंग दोषों, जैसे गहराई, उठाव, धुंधले धब्बों प्लेट नहुंग भागों, दरारों या धब्बों से मुक्त होंगी। प्लेटिंग आधारित धातु पर अच्छी तरह से आसक्ति होगी और रंग रहित होगी।

## 3. परीक्षण :

3.1 सामान कैरियर में लगाए गए स्प्रिंग के टोम गुण का परीक्षण कैरियर को 50 बार पूरा खोलकर और बन्द करके किया जाएगा। इन परीक्षण के उपरान्त कैरियर के कार्य करने में कोई विपर्यय प्रभाव नहीं दिखाता जाएगा। यह परीक्षण केवल स्प्रिंग वाले सामान कैरियर पर लागू होगा।

3.2 लवक धोन परीक्षण--परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

3.3 फ्रांसिजन और फेरोसिल परीक्षण परिशिष्ट-II के अनुसार

## 22. हैडल छड़ें :

### 1. सामग्री :

1.1 हैडल छड़ें मोड और स्तम्भ (स्टैम) ई धार/नयू इसका की दृष्टि से बन होंगी।

### 2 डिजाइन और विभाजन :

2.1 डिजाइन और विभाजन निम्नलिखित अपेक्षाओं के अधीन रहने होंगे, पेना और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगे। हैडल छड़े स्तम्भ का बाहरी व्यास-- 22.25 मि.मी.

± 0.1 मि.मी.

## 3. कारगरी और फिनिश

3.1 हैडल छड़ स्तम्भ बीच के छड़ों पर मजबूती से फिट किया जाएगा और उस पर सही ढंग से टाके लगाए जाएंगे।

इनके मूँड़े भाग पर विकृति व्यास से 2.0 मि.मी. से अधिक नहीं होगी।

3.2 लीवर बलाका का संभालन बिना किसी क्लिक और हिलाने के होगा।

3.3 विस्तारक बोल्ट पर 7.94×26 टी पी आई की चूड़ि होगी। चूड़ि की लम्बाई 35 मि.मी. से कम नहीं होगी। बोल्ट का उपयुक्त शंकु और वायर होगा। शंकु की न्यूनतम मोटाई 9 मि.मी. और बलन किनारे का व्यास 19.5 मि.मी. और 20.6 मि.मी. के मध्य होगा। शंकु पर गंहुकार 5° से 7° के कोण होगा। वायर की न्यूनतम मोटाई 1.5 मि.मी. होगी।

3.4 हैडल छड़ पर उपयुक्त बस्ती मूट फिट होगी। मूट पाकार और घाकृति में एकसार होगी और विनिर्माण बावों से मुक्त होगी हैडल छड़ के सभी पुर्वों निकल और गोमियम चले होंगे। केवल हैडल छड़ों के लिए प्लेटिंग की न्यूनतम मोटाई निकल के लिए 0.008 मि.मी. होगी। यदि बिदेगी पेना द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट रूप से अपेक्षा की गई हो तो विद्युत-गाल्वनीकृत स्प्रिंग भी अनुज्ञाप किए जा सकते हैं।

## 4. परीक्षण :

4.1 श्रम परीक्षण--स्प्रिंग के श्रमगुण की जांच 50 बार लीवर छड़ों को पूर्णतः बन्दाने और छोड़ने से किया जाएगा। लीवर 50 बार चलाने के पश्चात सामान्य स्थिति में आ जाएगा।

4.2 भार परीक्षण हैडल छड़ बस्ती स्तम्भ पर (पकड़ बिन्दु में लगे हुए विस्तारक बोल्ट और शंकु और स्तम्भ को हटाने के पश्चात्) इस शीत से लगाई जाएगी कि स्तम्भ उध्वेगिर हो और शफ्ट व्यास 56 मि.मी. है, से बाईगुने के बराबर गहराई तथा स्थायी कर विस्थापनों में प्रविष्टि हो। 45 किलोग्राम भार (यन्त्रों की सार्किल के लिए 35 किलोग्राम) हैडल के प्रत्येक सिरे पर सिरे (बाएं बाएं) से 13 मि.मी. परछीने धीरे और सावधानता डाला जाएगा और उसी अवस्था में दो मिनट के लिए छोड़ दिया जाएगा। हैडल छड़ के सिधों पर स्थायी सेट 2 मि.मी. (बच्चों की सार्किल के लिए 2.50 मि.मी.) से अधिक नहीं होगा।

## 4.3 विद्युत तैपन :

4.3.1 फ्रांसिजन परीक्षण--परिशिष्ट-I के अनुसार

4.3.2 फेरोसिल परीक्षण--परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

## 23. जैन गाई

### 1. डिजाइन और विभाजन :

1.1 डिजाइन और विभाजन क्रैंक और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

### 2 कारगरी और फिनिश :

2.1 जैन गाई को पूर्ण रूप से साफ किया जाएगा जिससे कि वह जंग, पतली और मैल पदार्थों से मुक्त हो और फिर उस पर रासायनिक रूप से फास्फेट और स्टोव एनेमल, पेंट छिड़काव किया जाएगा या अन्यथा चमकदार परिरक्षण देने के लिए निकल और क्रॉम चढ़ाया जाएगा।

2.2 पेंटिंग, प्रक्रिया, उठाव, असमानताओं और खरोंचों से मुक्त होगी। प्लेटिंग दृश्यमान दोषों से मुक्त होगी।

## 3. परीक्षण :

3.1 लवक धोन परीक्षण--परिशिष्ट I के अनुसार

3.2 फ्रांसिजन और फेरोसिल परीक्षण परिशिष्ट-II के अनुसार

## 24. चैन :

## 1. डिजाइन और विमाण् :

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाण्  $1/2''$  —  $1/8''$  ( $12.7 \times 3.00$  मि.मी.) चैनों के लिए निम्नलिखित अपेक्षाओं के अधीन रहते हुए क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

(क) रोल का अधिकतम व्यास—7.55 मि.मी.

(ख) धात्विक कड़ी के ऊपर अधिकतम चौड़ाई—5.89 मि.मी.

(ग) बाहरी प्लेटों के मध्य की न्यूनतम चौड़ाई—5.75 मि.मी.

(घ) बेवॉरिंग पिन के ऊपर अधिकतम चौड़ाई—10.16 मि.मी.

(ङ) 12.7 किलोग्राम भार के अनुरूप चैन की लम्बाई पर सह्यता + 2.1 मि.मी. — 0.0 मि.मी.

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश :

2.1 संघटक खुरदरेपन और नकीले किनारों से मुक्त होंगे। चैन पर फंगरोधी लेन या ग्रीस का लेप किया जाएगा।

## 3. कठोरता :

3.1 चैन के विभिन्न संघटकों की कठोरता निम्नलिखित होगी :

(क) पिन—5 किलोग्राम एफ भार पर न्यूनतम 460 उच्च बोल्टता

(ख) प्लेट और ब्रुश/रोलर—5 किलोग्राम एफ भार न्यूनतम 384 उच्च बोल्टता।

## 4. परीक्षण :

4.1 टूटन भार परीक्षण—चैन में से 127 मि.मी. लम्बा कटा भाग परीक्षण यशोत के ढौक्यों से जोड़ा जाएगा और अक्षीय खिंचाव किया जाएगा। चैन 820 किलोग्राम से कम भार पर नहीं टूटेगी।

## 25. सार्फिकल स्टैंड :

## 1. डिजाइन और विमाण् :

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाण् क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश

2.1 स्टैंड नुकीले किनारों, खुरदरेपन और अन्य विनिर्माण दोषों से मुक्त होगा।

2.2 स्टैंड को अच्छी प्रकार से साफ किया जाएगा जिससे कि वह जंग, पपड़ी तथा सैलीय पदार्थों से मुक्त हो और फिर उस पर रासायनिक रूप से फास्फेट और स्टोव एनेमल पेंट स्प्रै किया जाएगा या अन्यथा चमकदार परिरूपण देने के लिए फिनिश किया जाएगा। स्टैंड पर भी केथमियम या निकल और क्रोम बढ़ा होगा।

2.3 पेंटिंग, झुर्रियों, उठानों अवमानताओं और खरोंचों से मुक्त होंगी प्लेटिंग दृश्यमान प्लेटिंग दोषों, जैसे गड्ढों, धुवने, धब्बों, प्लेट न हुए भागों, दरारों या धब्बों से मुक्त होगी। प्लेटिंग मूल धातु पर मजबूती से बसी होगी और स्वयं स्थित होगी।

## 3. परीक्षण :

3.1 सार्फिकल स्टैंड में प्रयुक्त स्प्रिंग के थम गण की पांच स्टैंड के 50 बार पर्याप्त करने से की जाएगी। इस परीक्षण के पश्चात् स्टैंड के कार्य करने में कोई दोष नहीं दिखना चाहिए।

3.2 लवण घोल परीक्षण पर्सिपिट I के अनुसार

3.3 गामेजिन परीक्षण पर्सिपिट I के अनुसार

## 26. फ्रेम

## 1. सामग्री :

1.1 चैन स्टे और प्लेट स्टे सहित फ्रेम ई.आर. डब्ल्यू. इस्पात की यूब से बना होगा। धस्तरण और पकड़ नर्स इस्पात से बने होंगे।

1.2 गो.बी. शोल्ड नर्स इस्पात से या अर्थात् इन्हें खलवा लोहे में से बना हुआ और बी.बी. शोल्ड पर चढ़ित 24 टीपीआई या 26 टीपीआई की होंगी।

## 2. डिजाइन और विमाण् :

2.1 डिजाइन और विमाण् क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

## 3. कारीगरी और फिनिश :

3.1 ट्यूबें अपनी अपनी पकड़ के साथ यशोत से फिट होंगी और निचले ब्रेकेट की धुरी की सतह पर लम्बाकार होगी।

3.2 फ्रेम को जंग, पपड़ी और सैलीय पदार्थों से मुक्त करने के लिए वातुअवशोषण शट विस्कोडन या विकरियन द्वारा अच्छी तरह गाफ किया जाएगा।

इसे फिर रासायनिक रूप से जंग रोधी बनाया जाएगा और चमकदार परिरूपण देने के लिए स्टोव इनेमल किया जाएगा।

3.3 पेंटिंग के पश्चात् चूड़ी पर अच्छी तरह ग्रीस लगाई जाएगी

## 4. परीक्षण :

4.1 फ्रेम निम्नलिखित परीक्षणों पर पूरा उत्तरेगा :—

4.1.1 ध्वनि परीक्षण : फ्रेम को  $1/2$  किलोग्राम के इस्पात के हथोड़े से जोड़ों के पास चोट लगाई जाएगी और उससे स्पष्ट धात्विक ध्वनि उत्पन्न होनी चाहिए।

4.1.2 संरेखन परीक्षण : फ्रेम का उचित संरेखन किया जाएगा और उपयुक्त किमसचर पर जांच की जाएगी।

4.1.3 भार परीक्षण :—इस परीक्षण के लिए फ्रेम पर चैन स्टे, बैच पर चढ़े हुए उपयुक्त पकड़ पर इस रीति से कसा जाएगा कि जिससे कि वह रोलर के सहारे टिक सके। फ्रेम को उन बिन्दुओं पर जहाँ हैंडल छोड़े और गोट फिट की जानी है फमण : 23 किलोग्राम एक तथा 82 किलोग्राम एक का भार लादा जाएगा। अधिकतम भार दो मिनट के लिए रखा जाएगा। भार में 100 किलोग्राम एक (बच्चों की सार्फिकल के लिए 75 किलोग्राम एक और 350 किलोग्राम एक बच्चों की सार्फिकल के लिए 260 किलोग्राम एक) तक, बढ़ी भी जाएगी। अधिकतम भार दो मिनट के लिए रखा जाएगा और फिर घटा लिया जाएगा। पहले परीक्षण में देखी गई किसी भी विकृति पर गौर नहीं किया जाएगा और फ्रेम के पश्चात् तृतीयांश परीक्षणों में निचले ब्रेकेट पर 0.15 मि.मी. से अधिक कोई भी दृश्यमान विकृति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

4.1.4 पेंटिंग के लिए परीक्षण :

(क) बॉल ड्राप परीक्षण—पर्सिपिट I के अनुसार

(ख) लवण घोल परीक्षण—पर्सिपिट I के अनुसार

## 27. गश्च दृश्य दर्शण :

## 1. डिजाइन और विमाण् :

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाण् क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होगी।

## 2. कारीगरी और फिनिश :

2.1 दर्शण बार्तों और छीक प्रकार से लगाया जाएगा। पृष्ठ भाग, जो धातु, प्लास्टिक, पी.वी.सी. या किसी भी अन्य उपयुक्त सामग्री का बना हो सकता है, नकीले किनारों और किनारों से मुक्त होगा।

2.2 दर्शण में उपयुक्त स्थायीकरण छड़ स्थायी कर कलेम्प और डिबरो लगी होगी।

2.3 स्थायीकरण छड़, लिप और दर्शण के बार्तों और धातु पर निकल तथा क्रोम बढ़ा होगा या तैनीडीकृत होगा। जब प्लेटिंग की गई हो तो

के इच्छमान प्लेटिंग दोषों, जैसे गड्ढों, उठानों, धंधले धब्बों या प्लेट न हुए भागों, दरारों या धब्बों से मुक्त होंगे स्थायीकर क्लियर खड़ या पी.वी.सी. का बना हो सकता है।

2.4 स्थायीकर छड़ और दिवरी पर चूड़ियां सही होंगी।

2.8 रिम टेप और बकल:

1. डिजाइन और विमाएं:

1.1 डिजाइन और विमाएं क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी।

1.2 टेप निम्नलिखित के अनुसार होंगी।

(i) चौड़ाई न्यूनतम 11.00 मि.मी.

(ii) पूरी चौड़ाई में किनारे न्यूनतम 18 अधिकतम 25

(iii) पूरी चौड़ाई में लम्बाकार चूड़ियां न्यूनतम 22 मि.मी.

2. कारीगरी और फिनिश:

2.1 टेप ठीक प्रकार से बुने होंगे। नरम इस्पात से बन हुए बकल टिन किए हुए या गाल्वनीकृत होंगे। बकल नुकीले किनारों और खुरदरेपन से मुक्त होंगे।

3. परीक्षण:

3.1 20 सें.मी. पट्टी की लम्बाई पर पूर्ण चौड़ाई पर तारा गणा टूटन भार 18 किलोग्राम एक से कम नहीं होगा।

3.2 सभी सार्किल संवटकों के लिए नमूना लेना और अनुरूपता के लिए मापदण्ड प्रत्येक परेण के निरीक्षण के लिए नमूना लेने का कार्य और अनुरूपता के लिए मापदण्ड नीचे दी गई सारणी के अनुसार होगा।

सारणी:

लॉट आकार	चाक्षुष और अन्य सभी परीक्षणों विमीय जोच के लिए नमूना आकार	दोषों की अनुसंधान विमीय जोच के लिए नमूना आकार	दोषों की अनुसंधान संख्या
	आकार से लिए जाने वाले उप-नमूना आकार	स्तम्भ 2	स्तम्भ 3
50 तक	3	1	0
51 से 100	5	1	0
101 से 300	8	2	0
301 से 500	13	3	1
501 से 1000	20	3	1
1001 से 3000	32	5	2
3001 और उससे अधिक	50	6	3

\*एक नमूने असफल होने की दशा में 3 और नमूने निकाले जाएंगे और यदि फिर कोई असफलता नहीं होती है तो परेण पास कर दिया जाएगा।

3.0 चिह्नांकन: जब तक विदेशी क्रेता अन्यथा विनिर्दिष्ट न करें, नग पर विनिर्माता का नाम, व्यापार चिह्न या पहचान चिह्न पड़े जाने योग्य रूप से चिह्नित किए जाएंगे।

4.0 पैकिंग: क्रेता के अनुबंध के अनुसार नग को इस रीति से पैक किया जाएगा जिससे कि बिना किसी हानि के उसका मन्तव्य स्थान पर सुरक्षित पहुंचना सुनिश्चित हो जाए।

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पैकिंग के लिए परीक्षण:

पैकेजों की फिनिश अच्छी होनी और देखने में सुन्दर होगी। पैकेज इस प्रकार के होंगे जिससे कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि आन्तरिक वस्तुएं नीचे दिए गए ड्राप परीक्षण, रोलिंग परीक्षण और जल फुहार परीक्षण में सही उतरेगी।

1. ड्राप परीक्षण: (केवल मुख्य भारों तक निबंधित), 150 सें.मी. की ऊंचाई से गिराए जा वाला एक बार सबसे बड़े समान सतह पर, एक बार सबसे लम्बे किनारे पर और एक बार उतरे किनारे को कोने से गिराया जाएगा।

2. रोलिंग परीक्षण: (केवल 500 किलोग्राम भार तक निबंधित) पैकेजों को किसी भी ओर से 6 मीटर धीरे की ओर तथा 6 मीटर पीछे की ओर या 12 मीटर एक ही दिशा में घुमाया जाएगा।

3. जल फुहार परीक्षण: पैकेज को एक मिनट के लिए सामान्य आकस्मिक बाँछार के समतुल्य जल फुहार में रखा जाएगा।

परिशिष्ट--I

पेंटिंग के लिए परीक्षण:

1. बाल ड्राप परीक्षण:--(केवल स्टोव इनेमल के लिए)

12 मि.मी. व्यास की एक ठोस इस्पात की बॉल को सतह के किसी भी पेंट किए हुए भाग पर 15 मीटर की ऊंचाई से गिराया जाएगा। पेंट का वह स्थान जहाँ इस्पात की बॉल पेंट से टकराई है दूरार या पेंट छिलने का कोई भी चिह्न दिखाए बिना धातु को सहन करेगा। तथापि उन मामलों में जहाँ बॉल ड्राप परीक्षण के पूरा होने पर नमूना या तो असफल हो जाता है या संदेह पूर्ण परिणाम देता है तो उसी नमूने पर किसी अन्य बिन्दु पर दोबारा परीक्षण किया जाएगा और उसी परेण में से लिए गए दो और नमूनों पर फिर से परीक्षण किया जाएगा। यदि ऊपर दी गई रूप रेखा के अनुसार किए गए तीन परीक्षणों में से नमूने परीक्षण में असफल नहीं होते हैं तो परेण को बॉल परीक्षण की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने वाला समझा जाएगा।

2. लवण घोल परीक्षण:

संघटक परेण को नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट तापमान पर 5 प्रतिशत सामान्य नमक के घोल में एक घंटे तक डुबोकर रखा जाएगा। पेंट ढीला नहीं होगा, पपड़ी नहीं उतरेगी या रंग में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।

काला इनेमल युक्त पेंट-80°-- सेंटी ग्रेड

अन्य ऐनेमल युक्त पेंट-60° सेंटी ग्रेड

बिद्युत लेपन के लिए परीक्षण:

1. आयोजन परीक्षण:

प्लेट की हुई वस्तु का कटा हुआ टुकड़ा शिकजे पर कसा जाएगा और कटे हुए टुकड़े पर रेत की इस रीति से रगड़ा जाएगा जिससे कि परत ऊपर हो जाए परत और आधार वस्तु के बीच कोई पृथक्ता नहीं होगी।

2. फेरोक्सिल परीक्षण:

(i) एक अच्छी क्वालिटी का कागज (जोड़ता कागज) लाभ परीक्षित किए जाने वाले क्षेत्र के आकार का लें जो परीक्षण की जाने वाली सतह की सोझने के लिए पर्याप्त हो।

(ii) साफ जिनेटिन (35° सेंटीग्रेड पर 30 ग्राम/लीटर) के घोल से कागज के एक ओर एक समान परत चढ़ाएं। उसे सुखने दें।

(iii) कागज की परत की गई एक सतह पर सूखे एन.एस.सी.एल. घोल (30 ग्राम/लीटर) फैलाएं और उसे परीक्षण की जाने वाली सतह पर इस प्रकार रखें जिससे कि कागज की परत की हुई सतह परीक्षण की जाने वाली सतह के ऊपर हो। सतह को, एन.एस.सी.एल. घोल में भीसे बुझ से एक समान बुझ करते हुए तर रखें।

(iv) 10 मिनिट के पश्चात् कागज को हटा दे और उसे गौतमि-य फीरोसाइनाइड (10 ग्राम/लीटर) के घोल में डूबोए ।

(v) कागज पर उत्पन्न नीले धब्बे परीक्षित क्षेत्र में रन्ध्रता की मात्रा दर्शित करते हैं ।

(vi) 1000 प्रति वर्ग मि.मी. में एक नीले धब्बे की अधिकतम संख्या इस परीक्षण की अपेक्षा को पूरा करने वाली समझी जाएगी ।

टिप्पणः—यह परीक्षण करने के लिए केवल उन रन्ध्रों को गिना जाएगा जिनमें खामी आंखों से देखा जा सकता है ।

#### परिशिष्ट— I

सार्विकों का प्रत्येक विनिर्माता, इसके संलग्न अनुसूची में दिए गए नियंत्रण स्तरों के साथ अधिकृत उत्पादों के विनिर्माण परिरक्षण और पैकिंग के विभिन्न प्रक्रमों पर निम्नलिखित नियंत्रणों का प्रयोग करने हुए सार्विकों का ब्यालिटी नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करेगा ।

#### 1. क्रय की गई सामग्री और संघटक नियंत्रणः—

(क) विनिर्माता प्रयोग की जाने वाला सामग्री या संघटकों के नमूनों को सम्मिलित करते हुए, क्रय विनिर्देश तथा सह्यताओं के साथ ब्योरेवार विभाएं अधिकृत करेगा ।

(ख) स्वीकृत परेषणों के साथ या तो क्रय विनिर्देशों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने वाला उत्पादक का परीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र होगा । या ऐसे परीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र के न होने पर प्रत्येक परेषण से से क्रय विनिर्देशों से अनुरूपता की जांच करने के लिए नियमित रूप से नमूनों का परीक्षण किया जाएगा । उत्पादक के परीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र की शुद्धता स्थापित करने के लिए कम से कम पाँच परेषणों में से एक की पुनः जांच की जाएगी ।

(ग) माने वाले परेषणों का सांख्यिकी नमूना योजना के अधीन क्रय विनिर्देशों से अनुरूपता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरीक्षण और परीक्षण किया जाएगा ।

(घ) निरीक्षण और परीक्षण किए जाने के पश्चात् दोषपूर्ण नमूनों के उचित पुनर्करण और व्यय के लिए व्यवस्थित व्यवस्थाएं अपनाई जाएंगी ।

(ङ) उल्लेखित विनिर्देशों की बाबत पर्याप्त अभिलेख व्यवस्थित रूप से रखे जाएंगे ।

#### 2. प्रक्रिया नियंत्रणः

(क) विनिर्माताओं द्वारा विनिर्माण के विभिन्न प्रक्रमों पर विस्तृत प्रक्रिया विनिर्देश अधिकृत किए जाएंगे ।

(ख) प्रक्रिया विनिर्देश में अधिकृत प्रक्रिया को नियंत्रित करने के लिए पर्याप्त उपकरण तथा उपकरण की सुविधाएं होंगी ।

#### 3. उत्पाद नियंत्रणः

(क) मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुसार उत्पाद का परीक्षण करने के लिए विनिर्माता के पास या तो, अपनी परीक्षण सुविधाएं होंगी या उनकी पर्याप्त अन्य विद्यमान ऐसी सुविधाओं तक होंगी ।

(ख) परीक्षण के लिए नमूना (जहाँ कहीं भी अपेक्षित हो) अधिकृत अभिलेखों पर आधारित होगा ।

(ग) विनिर्माता, किए गए परीक्षण की बाबत पर्याप्त अभिलेख नियमित और व्यवस्थित रूप से रखेगा ।

4 माप संबंधी नियंत्रणः उत्पादन और निरीक्षण में प्रयुक्त गेजों और उपकरणों की कालिक जांच या उनका ब्यासमापन किया जाएगा और अभिलेख वृत्तांत कार्ड के रूप में रखे जाएंगे ।

#### 5. परिरक्षण नियंत्रणः

(क) विनिर्माता, उत्पादन को मौसम के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए ब्योरेवार विनिर्देश अधिकृत करेगा ।

(ख) उत्पाद को भण्डारण और परिवहन दोनों के दौरान अच्छी तरह से परिरक्षित रखा जाएगा ।

6. पैकिंग नियंत्रणः उत्पाद (उत्पादों) को पैक करने और ताय हो निर्यात पैकज के लिए विनिर्देश अधिकृत किए जाएंगे और उनका दृढ़ता से पालन किया जाएगा ।

#### अनुसूची

(परिशिष्ट— II देखिए)

नियंत्रण के स्तर

क्रम सं.	अपेक्षाएं	संघर्ष	परीक्षण किए जाने वाले नमूनों की संख्या	सॉट आकार
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. धुरी संकेतितता		प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त मानक विनिर्देश	प्रत्येक	प्रत्येक तारी का उत्पादन
2. हृदय छह : भार परीक्षण		— यथोक्त —	एक सत्र	— यथोक्त —
3. फोम				
(क) वायु परीक्षण		— यथोक्त —	एक सत्र	— यथोक्त —
(ख) मर्यादा		— यथोक्त —	प्रत्येक	— यथोक्त —
4. बेल				
(क) ड्रटम भार परीक्षण		— यथोक्त —	सत्र सत्र	— यथोक्त —

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. स्प्रोक ग्रीर निष्पल				
(क) त्रिज्या	प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देश	न्यूनतम 12 नम के समान एक प्रयोग	प्रत्येक पारी का उत्पादन	
(ख) मुकाब परीक्षण केवल	--यथोक्त--	अधिकतम 20 नम के अधीन रहते हुए 5 प्रतिशत	--यथोक्त--	
6. हवा				
विशेषण परीक्षण	--यथोक्त--	5 नम	प्रत्येक संयोजन में से प्रत्येक पारी का उत्पादन	
7. पैडल संयोजन मुकाब परीक्षण में स्थिरता	--यथोक्त--	एक नम	प्रत्येक पारी का उत्पादन	
8. श्रैक चैन पहिया संयोजन भाग परीक्षण	--यथोक्त--	एक नम	प्रतिदिन का उत्पादन	
9. झगला चिमटा				
(क) धार परीक्षण	--यथोक्त--	एक नम	--यथोक्त--	
(ख) विस्तार परीक्षण	--यथोक्त--	एक नम	--यथोक्त--	
10. मुक्त पहिया ( फ्री व्हील )				
(क) धुरी या त्रिज्या बिजेषण परीक्षण	प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देश	पाँच नम	उत्तम संयोजन में प्रत्येक पारी का उत्पादन	
11. रिम .				
(क) स्पोक परीक्षण	--यथोक्त--	अधिकतम 5 नम के अधीन 1 %	प्रतिदिन का उत्पादन	
(ख) बिद्युत लेपन :				
(i) भासंजन	--यथोक्त--	एक नम	प्रत्येक बैच का उत्पादन	
(ii) मोटाई				
12. बिद्युत लेपन .				
(i) भासंजन	--यथोक्त--	एक नम	--यथोक्त--	
(ii) मोटाई	--यथोक्त--	एक नम	--यथोक्त--	
13. रंग लेप	--यथोक्त--	तीन नम	--यथोक्त--	
14. कारीगर, और फिनिश	--यथोक्त--	प्रत्येक	--यथोक्त--	
15. संघटक और पुर्जे .				
(क) मक्यायना ओ सहित बिनाए				
1. क्रान्तिक	--यथोक्त--	प्रत्येक	--	
2. अगल	--यथोक्त--	अभिलिखित	--	
		अभिवेक्षण पर आधारित पर्याप्त संख्या		
(ख) कार्यक्षमता	--यथोक्त--	--यथोक्त--		
(ग) कठोरता	--यथोक्त--	तीन नम	प्रत्येक मट्टी से प्रत्येक प्रकार	
16. पैकिंग :				
(क) रंग रूप	प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देश	प्रत्येक	--	
(ख) ड्रॉम परीक्षण	--यथोक्त--	एक नम	प्रत्येक परेक्षण	
(ग) रोलिंग परीक्षण	--यथोक्त--	--यथोक्त--	प्रत्येक परेक्षण	
(घ) अज फुल्लर परीक्षण	--यथोक्त--	--यथोक्त--	प्रत्येक डिजाइन	

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 11th November, 1992

S.O. 2931.—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India that bicycles shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export:

And whereas, the Central Government has formulated the proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 4356 dated the 5th December, 1967, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objection or suggestion with respect to the said proposals may forward the same within forty-five days of the date of publication of this Order in the Official Gazette to the Export Inspection Council, 11th floor, Pragati Tower, 26, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008.

## PROPOSALS

(1) to notify that bicycles shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) to specify the type of quality control and inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Bicycles (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1991 as set out in annexure-I appended to this Order as the type of quality control and inspection which shall be applied to such bicycles prior to their export.

(3) to recognise :—

(a) national or international standards and standards of other bodies recognised by Export Inspection Council;

(b) the specifications of the export contract as agreed upon between the buyer and the seller subject to the minimum of the specifications as set out in annexure-II appended to this Order as the standard specifications for the bicycles.

(c) contractual specification in regard to nature or degree of semifinishing for bicycle components to be exported in unfinished/semifinished condition provided that there will be further processing by the assemblers at the importing end.

(4) to prohibit the export, in the course of international trade of such bicycles unless the same are either accompanied by a certificate issued by any of the Export Inspection Agencies established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that the bicycles are exportworthy or affixed with a seal or mark recognised by the Central Government under section 8 of the said Act.

3. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the export of samples of bicycles by land, sea or air upto a value of rupees five hundred.

4. In this notification, 'bicycle' shall mean a two or three wheeler vehicle having a tandem arrangement of wheels, a saddle for the rider a steering handle and crank for its propulsion by the feet of the rider and shall include its spare parts, components and accessories.

## ANNEXURE-I

Draft rules proposed to be made under section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), in supersession of the notification No. S.O. 4357 dated the 5th December, 1967, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession.

1. Short title and commencement.—These rules may be called the Export of Bicycles (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires :—

(a) 'Act' means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);

(b) 'Export Inspection Agency' means any one of the Export Inspection Agencies established under section 7 of the Act;

(c) 'Consignmentwise Inspection' means the process of determining whether a consignment of bicycles meant for export complies with the standard specifications by inspection and testing by the Export Inspection Agency in a manner as laid down by the Council;

(d) 'Inprocess Quality Control' means a system of quality control by which a manufacturing unit ensures that bicycles are manufactured to conform to the standard specifications by exercising controls at different stages from purchases of materials and components to packing in a manner as given in appendix-II;

(e) 'Approved unit' means a manufacturing unit approved by the Export Inspection Agency under rule 4 as having satisfied the requirements of in-process quality control;

(f) 'Periodic Visit' means a visit made by officers of the Export Inspection Agency to the approved unit at intervals to ensure compliance of the requirements of in-process quality control in the unit;

(g) 'Spot check' means inspection by the Export Inspection Agency of an export consignment offered by an in-process quality control approved unit to ensure its conformity to the standard specifications in a manner as laid down by the Council;

(h) 'Bicycles' means a two or three wheeler vehicle having a tandem arrangement of wheels, a saddle for the rider, a steering handle and crank for its propulsion by the feet of the rider and shall include its spare parts, components and accessories.

3. Basis of Inspection.—Inspection of Bicycles shall be carried out with a view to ensure that the quality of the same conforms to the specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act, namely :—

(a) national and international standards and standards of other bodies recognised by Export Inspection Council;

(b) the specification of the export contract as agreed upon between the buyer and the seller subject to the minimum specification as set out in annexure-II.

(c) Contractual specifications in regard to nature or degree of semifinishing for bicycles components to be exported in unfinished/semi-finished condition provided that there will be further processing by the assemblers at the importing end.

4. Procedure of Inspection.—(1) An exporter intending to export a consignment of bicycle shall give an intimation in

writing to the Export Inspection Agency furnishing therein details of the contractual specifications, alongwith a copy of the export contract or order to enable the Export Inspection Agency to carry out inspection in accordance with rule 3 and the procedure laid down by the Council.

(2) For export of bicycles manufactured by exercising adequate in-process quality control as laid down in appendix-II and the manufacturing unit adjudged as having adequate in-process quality control drills by a panel of experts constituted by the Council from time to time for this purpose, the exporter shall also furnish, alongwith the intimation mentioned in sub-rule (1), a declaration that consignment of bicycle intended for export has been manufactured by exercising adequate quality control as laid down in appendix-II and that the consignment conforms to the standards specifications recognised for the purpose.

(3) The exporter shall furnish to the Export Inspection Agency the identification marks applied to the consignment to be exported.

(4) Every intimation under sub-rule (1) shall be given not less than ten days prior to the despatch of the consignment from the manufacturer's premises, while in the case of intimation alongwith declaration under sub-rule (2), shall be given not less than three days prior to the despatch of the despatch of the consignment from the manufacturer's premises.

(5) (a) (i) On receipt of the intimation under sub-rule (1) and the declaration under sub-rule (2), the Export Inspection Agency on satisfying itself that during the process of manufacture, the manufacturer has exercised adequate quality control as laid down in appendix and followed the instructions, if any, issued by the Council/Export Inspection Agency in this regard to manufacture the product conform to the standard specifications recognised for the purpose, shall within three days issue a certificate declaring the consignment of bicycles as exportworthy.

(ii) In case where the manufacturer is not the exporter, consignment shall be physically verified and such verification and/or inspection, if necessary, shall be carried out by the Export Inspection Agency to ensure that the conditions of this rule are complied with.

(iii) The Export Inspection Agency shall, however, carry out the spot-check on some of the consignments meant for export and also visit the manufacturing unit at regular intervals, to verify the maintenance of the adequacy of in-process quality control drills adopted by the unit. If at any stage of manufacture, the manufacturing unit is found not adopting the required quality control measures or does not comply with the recommendations of the Council/Export Inspection Agency, the unit shall be declared as not having adequate in-process quality control drills. In such cases, the unit, if so desires, shall apply afresh for adjudgement of the maintenance of adequacy of in-process quality control drills.

(b) In case of intimation under sub-rule (1), where the exporter has not declared under sub-rule (2) the adequate quality control as laid down in appendix had been exercised, on satisfying itself that the consignment of bicycles conforms to the standards specifications recognised for the purpose on the basis of inspection and testing carried out by it the Export Inspection Agency shall within seven days of carrying out such inspection, issue a certificate declaring the consignment of bicycles as exportworthy.

Provided that where the Export Inspection Agency is not so satisfied, it shall refuse to issue a certificate to the exporter declaring the consignment of bicycles as exportworthy and shall communicate such

refusal within the said period of seven days to the exporter alongwith the reasons thereof.

(6) In case where the manufacturer is not the exporter under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-rule (5) or the consignment is specified under clause (b) of sub-rule (3), the Export Inspection Agency shall, immediately, after completion of the inspection, seal the packages in the consignment in a manner so as to ensure that the sealed packages cannot be tampered with. In case of rejection of the consignment, if the exporter so desires, the consignment may not be sealed by the Export Inspection Agency. However, in such case, the exporter shall not be entitled to prefer any appeal against the rejection.

5. Place of Inspection.—Every inspection under these rules shall be carried out,—

- (a) at the premises of the manufacturing unit; or
- (b) at the premises at which the goods are offered for inspection, provided adequate facilities, for the purpose exist therein; or
- (c) at the port of shipment.

6. Inspection fee.—Inspection fee shall be paid by the exporter to the Export Inspection Agency as under :—

- (1) (i) for exports under in-process quality control scheme at the rate of 0.2% of the f.o.b. value subject to minimum of Rs. 100 per consignment.
- (ii) For exports under consignmentwise inspection at the rate of 0.4% of the f.o.b. value subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 per consignment.

(2) Subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 per consignment the rate shall be 0.18 per cent and 0.36 per cent for clauses (i) and (ii) respectively of sub-rule (1) for manufacturer-exporters who are registered as Small Scale Manufacturing Units with the concerned Governments of States/Union Territories.

7. Appeal.—(i) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Export Inspection Agency to issue a certificate under sub-rule (5) of rule 4, may within ten days of the receipt of the communication of such refusal by him prefer an appeal to a panel of experts consisting of not less than three but not more than seven persons appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

- (ii) At least two-third of the total membership of the panel of experts shall consist of non-officials.
- (iii) The quorum for the panel of experts shall be three.
- (iv) The appeal shall be disposed of within fifteen days of its receipt.

## ANNEXURE II

[See rule 3(b)]

### 1.0 MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS FOR BICYCLE PARTS

#### 1. BELL

##### 1. Design and dimensions

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller.

##### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The parts shall be free from burrs, scratches and other manufacturing defects.

2.2 The bell dome and lever shall be nickel and chrome plated with a minimum nickel thickness of 0.008 mm on the outside. The plating shall be uniform and free from plating defects such as pits, blisters, unplated spots, cracks and stains. The plating shall adhere firmly to base metal and

shall be non porous. All other parts and inside of the dome shall be suitably treated to prevent rust. The lever may also be galvanised or zinc plated.

### 3. Performance.

3.1 The bell shall operate smoothly and produces a clear ringing metallic sound.

### 4. Testing.

4.1 Adhesion test—As per Appendix-I.

4.2 Ferroxy test—As per Appendix-I.

## 2. BOTTOM BRACKET AXLE

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following :—

	Type-I	Type-II
(a) Bearing portion dia	Min. 16.45 mm Max. 16.65 mm	16.45 mm 16.65 mm
(b) Crank portion dia	Min. 15.65 mm Max. 15.82 mm	15.80 mm 16.00 mm
(c) Thickness at cotter pin Slot.	Min. 12.60 mm Max. 12.90 mm	12.30 mm 12.70 mm
(d) The tolerance on overall length shall be $\pm 1.00$ mm.		
(e) The distance between the end edge of the axle and the nearest edge of the cotter pin slot shall be minimum 3 mm.		

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The axle shall be finished smooth, free from burrs, scratches and other manufacturing defects. The permissible eccentricity between the two bearing surface shall not exceed 0.30 mm.

2.2 The axle shall be chemically coloured or electroplated when electroplated, the surface shall be free from plating defects such as pits, blisters, unplated spots and cracks

## 3. BOTTOM BRACKETS CUPS (Adjustable and Fixed)

3.1 The axle shall be suitably heat treated. The hardness shall be between 400 HV and 800 HV at 30 Kgf load.

## 3. BOTTOM BRACKET CUPS (Adjustable and Fixed)

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions of bottom bracket cups shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following :—

(a) The minimum inside depth and overall width of various types of cups shall be as follows :—

	Min. inside depth in mm.	Overall width in mm.
1. Fixed type I	10.5	13.9
2. Fixed type II	8.8	12.2
3. Fixed type III	8.5	12.5
4. Adjustable type I	10.5	13.9
5. Adjustable type II	10.0	13.4
6. Adjustable type III	10.5	13.9

(b) Inside diameter of the cups at the outer end—

Min. 29.8 mm

Max. 30.2 mm

## 2 Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The cups shall be free from burrs, scratches and tools marks. The bearing portion shall be properly polished.

2.2 The thread shall be 34.8×24 TPI or 34.8×26 TPI or 35×1 mm pitch bicycle threads RH or LH or as required by the buyer, for adjustable and fixed cups as the case may be. The threads shall be fully formed and true. The maximum and minimum major diameter should be as per tolerances given in relevant Indian Standards specifications.

2.3 The cups shall be chemically coloured or electroplated. When electroplated, they shall be free from plating defects such as pits, blisters, unplated spots and cracks.

### 3. Hardness.

3.1 The bottom bracket cups shall be suitably heat treated. The hardness shall be min. 400 HV at 30 kgf load.

## 4. BOTTOM BRACKET LOCK RING

### 1. Design and dimensions

1.1 The design and dimensions of bottom brackets lock ring shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following :

(i) Thickness—2.75 mm min.

(ii) Inside threading shall be bicycle threads of 34.8×24 TPI or 26 TPI or 35×1 mm pitch RH or LH as required by the buyer.

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 They shall be free from sharp corners, burrs, and other manufacturing defects

2.2 The threading shall be fully formed and true.

2.3 Ring shall be chemically coloured or electroplated. When electroplated, the same shall be free from plating defects such as pits, blisters, unplated spots and cracks.

## 5. BRAKES

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 Brake parts shall be free from burrs and sharp corners. The rivetting shall be proper.

2.2 Brake links shall be drilled concentrically.

2.3 Threading of nuts and screws shall be proper.

2.4 Brake parts shall be either nickel and chrome plated or stove enamelled having a smooth finish or shall be galvanised. The plating shall be free from visible plating defects, such as pits, blisters, unplated spots, cracks or stains. Brake Straps when nickel and chrome plated shall have a minimum nickel thickness of 0.006 mm and for children bicycle same shall be 0.005 mm.

### 3. Hardness.

3.1 The hardness of brake shoe rubber shall be between 70 to 90 scheleroscope.

### 4. Test.

#### 4.1 Electroplating.

(a) Adhesion test—as per Appendix-I.

(b) Ferroxy test—as per Appendix-I.

## 6. PUMPS

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller.

### 2 Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The pumps shall be free from burrs and sharp corners.

2.2 Threading in the pump connections and in the pump body shall be proper.

2.3 The working of the pumps shall be smooth.

2.4 There shall be no leakage of air from the joint or pumps connection to the body or the joint of connection with the tube.

2.5 The pump may be nickel and chrome plated with a minimum nickel thickness of 0.008 mm or stove enamelled to a smooth finish. When plated it shall be free from visible, plating defects such as pits, blisters, cloudy patches, unplated spots, cracks or stains.

2.6 The plating shall firmly adhere to the base metal and shall be non-porous. When painted it shall withstand the test given at 3.2 and when nickel and chrome plated it shall meet the requirements given at 3.3.

### 3. Tests.

3.1 Performance test—The pump shall be capable of developing a pressure of 1 Kg-cm<sup>2</sup>.

3.2 Salt solution test—As per Appendix-I.

3.3 Electroplating.

(a) Adhesion test—as per Appendix-I.

(b) Ferroxy test—As per Appendix-I.

## 7. CHAINWHEEL AND CRANK

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following requirements :—

	Type-I	Type-II
(a) Gear Case Clearance	Min. 8.9 mm	Min. 8.9 mm
(b) Diameter of axle hole	Min. 15.80 mm Max. 15.90 mm	Min. 16.00 mm Max. 16.15 mm
(c) Diameter of cotter pin hole.	Min. 9.4 mm Max. 9.7 mm	Min. 9.0 mm Max. 9.15 mm
(d) Thickness of the crank at the pedal hole.	Min. 9.5 mm	Min. 9.50 mm
(e) Thickness of the LH crank around B.B. axle hole.	Min. 17.5 mm	Min. 17.50 mm
(f) Wall thickness of the crank around BB axle hole.	Min. 6.15 mm	(Min. 5.00 mm for children bicycle.)
(g) Circular pitch of the teeth of chainwheel.	12.70 mm (to be checked with corresponding chain).	
(h) Threading on pedal axle hole.	14.3 × 20 TPI or 14.00 × 1.25 mm pitch LH or RH for LH and RH crank respectively.	
(i) Tolerance on overall length of the crank shall be ± 3 mm.		
(j) Distance between central line of the B.B. axle hole and the centre line of cotter pin hole shall be 7.9 to 8.3 mm for type I and 8.0 to 8.4 mm for Type-II.		
(k) Thickness of the chainwheel shall not be less than 2.62 mm.		

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The crank shall not have any forging defect such as cracks, pits and scales. The crank shall be finished smooth and sharp edges rounded off.

2.2 The Chainwheel shall be true in one plane. The teeth shall be accurate and true and cut the bicycle chain. The chainwheel shall be free from burrs, cracks and other defects and concentric with the hole of the crank for B.B. axle.

2.3 The crank and chainwheel shall be nickel and chromium plated. The minimum thickness of plating shall be 0.008 mm for nickel. The plated surface shall be free from visible plating defects such as pits, blisters, unplated spots, cracks or stains. The plating shall adhere firmly to the base metal and shall be non porous.

### 3. Tests.

3.1 Electroplating.

3.1.1. Adhesion test—As per Appendix I.

Ferroxy test—As per Appendix-I.

3.2 Load Test—The crank and chainwheel assembly shall be rightly fixed in a plane vertically, having the crank horizontal and weight shall be applied through the hole for pedal spindle. The assembly shall sustain a weight of 180 kg. at the pedal hole without breaking or yielding of the joints. For children bicycle the assembly shall sustain a weight of 150 kg. at pedal hole without breaking or yielding of the joints.

## 8. COTTER PINS

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following :

	Type-I	Type-II
(a) Minimum length of tapering portion.	23 mm	23 mm
(b) Thickness of the smaller end of taper.	Min. 7.4 mm Max. 7.7 mm	Min. 7.0 mm Max. 7.40 mm
(c) Diameter of the bigger end of the taper.	Min. 9.30 mm Max. 9.55 mm	Min. 8.80 mm Max. 9.00 mm
(d) Minimum length of thread portion—10 mm.		
(e) Threading 6.7 × 26 TPI or 7 × 1 mm pitch RH. The Cotter pin shall be supplied with suitable washers and nuts.		

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The slope and cut of the cotter pins shall be uniform and facilitate accurate and right fitting of the crank on the B.B. axle.

2.2 The threading shall be smooth and accurate so as to facilitate tightening of the nut to keep the crank free from any shake or play.

2.3 Cotter pins, washers and nuts shall be either chemically coloured or coated with zinc, cadmium or nickel-chrome.

## 9. DYNAMO

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per the agreement between the buyer and the seller.

### 2. Workmanship and finish

2.1 The components shall be free from the burrs and sharp corners.

2.2 Magnet should run free and true on its axle. The eccentricity shall not be more than 0.2 mm (0.008").

2.3 The synthetic bearing shall run concentric with maximum eccentricity of 0.05 mm.

2.4 (c) The dynamo head and tail light shall be nickel and chrome plated with a minimum nickel thickness of 0.01 mm. The plating shall be free from visible pitting defects such as pits, blisters, cloudy patches, unplated spots, cracks or strains. The painting shall firmly adhere to the metal and shall be non-porous.

(ii) The tail light and head lamp may be made out of any suitable plastic.

(iii) The dynamo tail light and head light may also be enamelled if so required by the overseas buyer.

2.5 The inside of the head and tail light shall be provided with anti-rust coating.

2.6 The dynamo shall be supplied with suitable head and tail light fitted with bulbs, dynamo clamp, body set clamp and connecting wires.

### 3. Tests.

3.1 (i) Performance test (a) The dynamo shall be tested at a speed of 10 mph or 16 km/hr and the voltage generated shall not vary by more than 10% of its rated voltage. (b) The bracket shall be operated 50 times, for checking the performance of spring which will not show any sign of damage at the end of the test.

(ii) Electroplating.

(a) Adhesion test—As per Appendix-I.

(b) Ferroxy test—As per Appendix-I.

## 10. SPOKES AND NIPPLES

### 1. Material

1.1 The spokes shall be made from galvanised high carbon steel wire having an ultimate tensile strength from 100 to 130 kgf/mm<sup>2</sup>.

### 2. Design and dimensions.

2.1 The design and dimensions of the spokes and nipples shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following dimensions and tolerances :

#### SPOKES

(a) Tolerance on nominal wire dia	±0.03 mm
(b) Tolerance on total length	±0.0 mm +1.00 mm
(c) Threaded length—minimum	10 mm
Angle of bend	95°+5°-0°

#### NIPPLES

(a) Total length—minimum 10.5 mm

(b) Dimensions and tolerance for head and square portion

Spoke wire MM	15 G (1.8 mm)	14 G (2.0 mm)	13 G (2.3 mm)	12 G (2.84 mm)	10 G (3.25 mm)	Tolerances (for all sizes of spoke wire)
Nipple head dia mm	6.0	6.0	7.3	7.3	9.2	+0.5 mm -0.1 mm
Square portion	3.36	3.29	3.8	3.8	5.0	±1.1 mm
portion mm						

### 3. Workmanship and finish.

3.1 Threading on the spokes, should be such as to ensure smooth fit between the nipple and spoke and to ensure interchangeability.

3.2 The spokes shall be supplied either galvanised or nickel plated.

3.3 The wire's shall be nickel plated and shall be free from round surface.

3.4 The washer may be galvanised, tinned or nickel plated

### 4 Tests.

4.1 Bend Test—The spoke shall be bent backward and forward for atleast 3 times through an angle of 180° over a radius equal to its own diameter without showing any sign of fracture. The first bend of 90° shall not be counted.

4.2 Coating test—The spokes after being cleaned with methylated spirit shall be subject to one dip of 30 seconds duration in copper sulphate solution of specific gravity 1.86 (at 19±2°C). The spoke at the end of the test shall not show any red deposit after washing in water.

4.3 Electroplating—Adhesion test—As per Appendix-I.

## 11. FREE-WHEEL

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions of free wheel shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller. The shape of the teeth on the sprocket shall be such as to suit the bicycle chain.

1.2 The main body shall have bicycle threading of 34.8 × 24 TPI or 34.7×1 mm pitch for fitting on the rear hubs. The tolerance as given in relevant IS or BS will be followed on thread gauges for checking the threads on the freewheel. For children bicycle the main body shall have bicycle threading 0.920×25 TPI or its equivalent.

### 2. Workmanship and finish

2.1 The inside of ball races shall be finished smooth to ensure free running of balls.

2.2 The components shall be thoroughly washed and the ball races charged with grease before assembly.

### 3. Hardness.

3.1 The components shall be hardened to a minimum hardness, as stated under :—

(i) Free wheel chain sprocket	400 HV at 5 kgf load
(ii) Screw bewel	400 HV at 5 kgf load
(iii) Main body	400 HV at 5 kgf load*
(iv) Steel balls	500 HV for carbon chromium at 5 kgf load 700 HV for carbon chromium at 5 kgf load
(v) Pawls	444 HV at 5 kgf load.

\*For multispeed freewheels the hardness shall be 350 HV.

### 4. Tests.

4.1 The Freewheels shall rotate freely without undue friction and shake.

4.2 Rotation Test—The freewheel when suitably mounted radial deflection or more than 0.4 mm. For multispeed free wheel the maximum permissible axial and radial deflection shall be 0.3 mm and 0.5 mm respectively. The deflection shall be measured at the circular edge of the freewheel. When checked at tooth bottom for both radial and axial deflection, the value should not be more than 0.5 mm both for radial and axial deflection.

## 12. FRONTFORK

### 1. Design and dimension.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following :—

- Fork column shall be made out of 15.4×1.62 mm tube.
- The inner diameter of the column shall be reamed to fit handle stem as per Indian Standard specifications.
- Minimum threading length on the column shall be 25 mm.

(d) The diameter of the fork corner shall be between 26.67 mm and 26.77 mm or between 27.00 and 27.10 mm. For children bicycles, the diameter of the fork corner shall be  $26.75 \text{ mm} \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$  or  $27.10 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$ .

(e) The distance between the fork legs at a distance of 30.8 mm from the base of the crown shall be not less than 30.8 mm.

(f) Threading of fork column shall either be  $25.4 \text{ mm} \times 24/26 \text{ TPI}$  or  $25 \times 1 \text{ mm}$  ISO metric or its equivalent.

## 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The stem and the two legs of the fork shall be fitted squarely through liners into the fork crown and the joints shall be properly brazed. The two legs shall be symmetrical with the centre line of the stem.

2.2 The axis of the hub shall be perpendicular to the centre line. The fork ends shall be parallel and square, the threads shall be so formed as to facilitate easy fitting and replacement.

2.3 The forks shall be thoroughly cleaned, rust proofed, stove enamelled or electroplated to give a good finish. The painting shall be smooth and free from defects.

2.4 Crown cover shall be made out of either brass or steel suitably electroplated.

## 3. Tests.

3.1 The fork shall be tested for the following :

3.1.1 Sound test for brazing.—The fork shall be struck with a steel hammer of 1/2 kg on the legs and the column. The sound shall be clear.

3.1.2 Load test.—The fork shall be clamped rigidly on its stem with its axis horizontal and the fork leg ends turned upward keeping the fork crown clear of the clamp jaws by 8 mm. A vertical load shall be applied on the fork ends, just where the front hub axle is to be fitted so that the load acts on both ends equally. The load shall be increased gradually until it reaches 45 kg (for children bicycle the load shall be 40 kg). The fork shall be kept in this loaded state for 30 seconds. The fork with box-type crown shall not show a permanent set of more than 1.6 mm at the point of loading after the load is removed. For other design of forks like double tube, eyelet type and sports type, the permanent set not be more than 2.5 mm.

3.1.3 Expansion test.—The distance between the free ends of fork legs when expanded by 13 mm (10 mm for children bicycle) by pushing them over a mandrel or any suitable device, shall not show any measurable permanent increase under ordinary methods of measurement.

3.1.4 Test of painting.

(a) Ball drop test—as per Appendix-I.

(b) Salt solution test—as per Appendix-I.

3.1.5 Electroplating.

(a) Adhesion test—As per Appendix-I.

(b) Ferroxy test—As per Appendix-I.

## 13. SEAT PILLARS

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The seat pillars shall be made from steel tubes. The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following requirements :—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) Overall length                                     | minimum 125 mm   |
| (ii) Neck Length                                       | minimum 38 mm  |
| (iii) Thickness of tube                                | minimum 1.0 mm   |
| (iv) Outer diameter of neck portion                    | $22.2 \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$                                |
| (v) The larger diameter of seat pillar shall be either | $25.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ mm}$ or $26.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ mm}$ . |

## 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The seat pillar shall have smooth finish and shall be chemically coloured, zinc or cadmium plated, enamelled or nickel and chromium plated. In case of nickel plating, the minimum thickness of plating shall be 0.006 mm.

## 3. Tests.

3.1 Electroplating.

3.1.1 Adhesion test—As per Appendix-I.

3.1.2 Ferroxy test—As per Appendix-I.

## 14. SADDLE

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller.

### 2. Workman and finish.

2.1 All the pressed and machined components shall be free from sharp corners and burrs.

2.2 Threading shall be smooth and proper.

2.3 Rivetting shall be sound and proper.

2.4 Springs and other parts shall be either chemically coloured, galvanised, blackened or nickel and chrome plated.

## 3. Tests.

3.1 The seat shall be made of leather or any other synthetic material. The top side of the saddle shall be properly finished so as to be free from any cuts or other visual defects.

3.2 Colour fastness—A piece of air dried, bleached (but not starched) white cotton cloth shall be rubbed over the surface of the leather sample to be tested. This test shall be repeated with the wetted cloth. There should be no staining on the dried as well as wet cloth.

3.3 Moisture absorption test—The percentage increase in the weight of seat leather on being completely dipped in water for 30 minutes shall not be more than 40 per cent.

## 15. BICYCLE RIM

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following :—

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (a) Tolerance on circumference   | $+2 \text{ mm}, -1 \text{ mm}$                                   |
| (b) Profile tolerance            |  |
| (i) Overall height               | $\pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$   |
| (ii) Overall width               | $\pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$ (for children bicycle $\pm 1 \text{ mm}$ ). |
| (iii) Inner width (between ears) | $+0.5 \text{ mm}$<br>$-1.0 \text{ mm}$                           |
| (c) Height of ear—Minimum        | 5.9 mm   |
| —Maximum                         | 7.7 mm   |

## 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The valve holes shall be punched or drilled centrally on the cone of rim at the centre of 2 spoke holes approximately opposite to the joint.

2.2 The number of spoke holes in front and rear rim shall be as per agreement with foreign buyer.

2.3 Spoke holes shall be approximately equally spaced and shall lie alternatively on either side of the central line of the rim.

2.4 The rim shall be nickel and chromium plated. The minimum thickness of plating shall be as follows :—

Nickel—0.008 mm

In case of specific requirement of the buyer, a dull finish centre of rim may be provided.

## 3. Tests.

3.1 Compression test—The rim shall be held between the two supports keeping the weld at right angles to the line joining the points of loading. The load shall be applied to give a vertical compression to the rim starting with 30 kg.

The load shall be slowly increased in steps of 10 kg till 70 kg is reached which will be kept for 2 minutes and released. Permanent set on the diameter of the rim shall not exceed 2.5 mm.

### 3.2 Electroplating.

3.2.1 Adhesion test—As per Appendix-I.

3.2.2 Porroxyt test—As per Appendix-I.

## 16. PEDAL

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following:  
Pedal Axle—Length of threading portion at the crank end min. 8.0 mm.

Threading— $14.20 \times 1.27$  or  $14 \times 1.25$  mm RH or LH for RH and LH side pedals respectively.

Cone—Shall be from bar stock. The bearing portion shall be well machined without tool marks.

Rubber—The weight of a pair of rubber shall not be more than 165 gms. The rubber shall be free from manufacturing defects.

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The threading at both the ends of the pedal axle, cone and nut shall be finished smooth to ensure proper fittings.

2.2 The pedal axle, pedal rod, (cone and nut) shall be chemically coloured or can be supplied in natural finish against specific requests.

2.3 The tubes, flanges, stretcher bars and caps, if made of steel shall be finished smooth and shall be chemically coloured or enamelled or nickel and chromium plated. When plated, minimum thickness of nickel shall be 0.004 mm.

### 3. Hardness.

3.1 The pedal axle and axle cone shall have a minimum hardness of 400 HV at 5 kgf load and the balls shall have a minimum hardness of 600 HV for carbon and 700 HV for carbon chromium steel at 5 kgf load. Pedal rubber shall have a shore hardness between  $70^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$  or minimum  $65^\circ$  wherever reflectors are to be fitted.

### 4. Tests.

4.1 Bend test—A load of 800 N shall be applied gradually on the spindle and shall remain for a period of one minute. When released the deflection (permanent set) on the spindle shall not be more than 3 mm without showing any sign of crack.

1 kgf = 9.806 Newtons (N)

4.2 Electroplating—Adhesion test—As per Appendix I.

## 17. MUDGUARD

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1. The design and dimensions shall be as per the agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following:—

(a) Width (Near middle portion) Min. 46 mm (40 mm for children bicycle).

(b) Depth—Min. 18.00 mm.

(c) Thickness of sheet used—Min. 0.45 mm (0.40 mm for children bicycle).

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The mudguards shall be free from sharp edges, burrs and other manufacturing defects.

2.2 The mudguards shall be thoroughly cleaned so as to be free from rust scale and oily substances and shall then be chemically phosphated and stove enamelled, spray painted or otherwise finished to give a glossy finish or nickel and chrome plated.

2.3 The painting shall be free from wrinkles, blisters unevenness and scratches.

### 3. Tests.

3.1 Salt solution test—As per Appendix-I.

3.2 Adhesion test—As per Appendix-I.

## 18. A. BICYCLE LOCK

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following:  
Minimum thickness of sheet for body—0.6 mm  
Minimum sheet thickness for key—1.6 mm.

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The shackles shall be aligned properly and shall work smoothly.

2.2 The shackle ends shall be free from burrs and sharp corners.

2.3 The design of the lock shall be such that the key will not come out in the unlocked position. The key shall work smoothly.

2.4 Internal parts of the locks shall be given anti-rust coating.

2.5 The lock in closed position shall be struck against a hard timber block. The lock shall not open of its own accord.

2.6 Locks shall be stove enamelled and have a smooth finish.

### 3. Tests.

3.1 Performance test. The lock shall be tested by locking and unlocking 50 times. There shall be no damage to its parts.

3.2 The locks shall be packed in such a manner so that the Inspection Agency could check the non-interchangeability which shall not be less than one in four.

## 18. B. BICYCLE CABLE LOCK.

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following:—  
Minimum sheet thickness for key shall be 1.5 mm

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 All the components of the lock and key shall be finished smooth.

2.2 Internal parts of the lock including wire rope shall be given anti-rust coating.

2.3 Metal casting shall be either painted by enamel paint or plated with nickel and chromium or zinc.

2.4 The lock in closed position shall be struck against a hard timber block. The lock shall not open of its own accord.

### 3. Tests.

3.1 Performance test—The lock shall be tested by locking and unlocking 50 times. There shall be no damage to its parts.

3.2 The lock shall be packed in such a manner so that the inspection agency could check the non-interchangeability which shall not be less than one in four.

## 19. HUB ASSEMBLY

### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following:—

(a) Tolerance on overall length of front hub spindle.  
 $\pm 3$  mm

- (b) Tolerance on overall length of  $\pm 3$  mm rear hub spindle.
- (c) Minimum threaded length of front 30 mm hub spindle on each side.
- (d) Minimum threaded length of rear 40 mm spindle on each side.
- (e) Threading of hub assembly and cone shall be either 9.94x26 TPI or 9.52x26 TPI, or 8x1 mm ISO metric or 9.5x1 mm ISO metric.
- (f) Threading on the rear hub for fitting freewheel shall be 34.8x24 TPI or 35x1 mm pitch. For children bicycle the same shall be 34.8 mmx24 TPI or 34.70x1 mm pitch or 0.970"x29 TPI.
- (g) Tolerance on the distance between the outer surface of the cones  $\pm 3$  mm (in complete hub).
- (h) The minimum thickness of hub flange shall be 1.9 mm for the front hub and 2.2 mm for rear hub.
- (i) The number of holes in hub flanges shall be as agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.

## 2. Workmanship and finish.

### 2.1(a) The components shall have smooth finish.

(b) Inside of the cups (ball races) shall be smooth finished to ensure free running of the balls. The threading on the spindle cones and nuts shall be proper. Unless otherwise specified the hub flanges shall be provided with 16 spoke holes in the front hub and 20 spoke hole in the rear hub. The holes shall be staggered in the two flanges and shall be countersunk on both sides of each flange for freely accommodating the spoke heads. The fitting shall be without undue shake or tightness. The threading shall be proper. The spindle, nuts, cones and cups shall be either chemically coloured or painted. Hub shells and flanges shall be nickel and chromium plated with a minimum plating thickness of 0.008 mm of nickel. Dust cap may be metallic or of any synthetic material. If metallic, the cup shall be nickel and chrome plated or blackened. The spindles ball races and cones may also be supplied in natural finish against specific requests.

## 3. Hardness

3.1 The following components shall be hardened to attain minimum hardness as stated under :—

- (i) Hub cup (ball races) 400 HV at 5 kgf load.
- (ii) Cone 400 HV at 5 kgf load.
- (iii) Steel balls 600 HV for carbon & 700 HV for carbon chromium steel at 5 kgf load.

## 4. Tests.

4.1 Concentricity test—The front and rear hub assemblies shall be revolved on their spindles. The concentricity of hub shell and ball races at the periphery of the flanges shall not exceed 0.4 mm.

4.2 The rear hub assembly shall be revolved on its spindle. When gauged at the periphery of the flange concentricity shall not exceed 0.4 mm.

4.3 The rear hub assembly shall be revolved on its spindle. When gauged at the periphery of the threaded portion, concentricity shall not be more than 0.4 mm.

## 4.4 Plating test.

4.4.1 Adhesion test—As per Appendix-I.

4.4.2 Ferroxy test—As per Appendix-I.

## 20. FORK FITTINGS

### 1. Design and dimensions

1.1 The design and dimension shall be as per the agreement between the buyer and the seller. A set of fork fittings may consist of 5 or 7 pieces as desired by the buyer.

## 2. Workmanship and finish

2.1 The fork fittings shall be finished smooth, free from burrs, scratches and tool marks. The bearing surface of the races shall be properly polished.

2.2 The threading of the screw receivers and check-nuts shall be full and true.

2.3 Frame cup and check nut shall be nickel and chrome plated, free from visible, plating defects such as pits, blisters, cloudy patches, unplated spots, crack or stains.

## 3.4 Hardness

3.1 The bottom head ball racer, crown racer and screw racer shall be suitably heat treated to attain a minimum hardness of 400 HV at 5 kgf load. The hardness of the steel balls shall be 600 HV min. for high carbon and 700 HV min. for high carbon high chromium at 5 kgf load.

## 21. LUGGAGE CARRIER.

### 1.0 Design and dimensions

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller.

### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The luggage carrier shall be free from sharp edges burrs and other manufacturing defects.

2.2 The luggage carrier shall be thoroughly cleaned so as to be free from rust, scale and oily substances and shall then be chemically phosphated and stove enamelled, spray painted or otherwise finished to give a glossy finish. The carrier may be cadmium or nickel and chrome plated also.

2.3 The painting shall be free from wangles, blisters, unevenness and scratches. The plating shall be free from visible plating defects such as pits, blisters, cloudy patches, unplated spots, cracks or stains. The plating shall firmly adhere to the basemetal and shall be non-porous.

## 3. Tests

3.1 The fatigue property of the spring used in the luggage carrier shall be checked by fully opening and closing the carrier 50 times. After this test, the carrier shall not show any adverse effect in the functioning. This test shall be applicable only for spring type luggage carriers.

3.2 Salt Solution test—As per Appendix—I. Adhesion and Ferroxy test—As per Appendix—I.

## 22. HANDLE BARS

### 1. Material

1.1 The handle bar bend and the stem shall be made from ERW steel tubes.

### 2. Design and dimensions

2.1 The design and dimension shall be as per the agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following requirements.

Outside diameter of handle bar steel  $22.20 \text{ mm} \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$

### 3. Workmanship and finish

3.1 The handle bar stem shall be squarely fitted to the central plug and properly brazed. It shall not have a deformation exceeding 2.0 mm in diameter at its curved portion.

3.2 The lever rods shall have smooth operation without appreciable play or shake.

3.3 The threading on the expander bolt shall be 7.94 mmx 26 TPI. The length of threading shall not be less than 35mm. The bolt shall have a suitable cone and a washer. The cone shall have a minimum thickness of 9 mm and a large end diameter between 19.5 and 20.6 mm. The taper on the cone shall be between 5° to 7°. The washer shall have a minimum thickness of 1.5 mm.

3.4 The handle bar shall be fitted with suitable hand grips shall be uniform in shape and size and free from manufacturing defects. All the parts of handle bars shall be nickel and chromium plated. The minimum thickness of plating for handle bar only shall be 0.008 mm for nickel. Electro-galvanised springs may also be permitted if specifically required by the foreign buyer.

#### 4. Tests.

4.1 Fatigue test—The fatigue property of the springs shall be checked by fully pressing and releasing the lever rods 50 times. The lever shall return to the normal position after 50 operations.

4.2 Load test—The handle bar shall be fixed on the handle stem (after removing the expander bolt and cone and the stem plugged in at the point of grip) in such a manner that stem is vertical and inserted into the fixing arrangement upto the depth equal to two and half time the shaft diameter that is, 56 mm. A load of 45 kg (for children bicycles 35 kgs) shall then be applied gradually and simultaneously on each end of the handle 12 mm from the ends (left/right) and left in that state for two minutes. The permanent set at the ends of handle bar shall not exceed 2 mm (for children bicycle 2.50 mm).

#### 4.3 Electroplating.

4.3.1 Adhesion test—As per Appendix-1

4.3.2 Perroxy test—As per Appendix-I.

### 23. CHAIN GUARD

#### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per the agreement between the buyer and the seller.

#### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The chain guard shall be thoroughly cleaned so as to be free from rust, scale and oily substances and shall then be chemically phosphated and above enamelled, spray painted or otherwise finished to give a glossy finish or nickel and chrome plated.

2. The painting shall be free from wrinkles, blisters, unevenness and scratches. The plating shall be free from visual defects.

#### 3 Tests

3.1 Salt solution test—As per Appendix-I.

3.2 Adhesion and Ferroxy test—As per Appendix-I.

### 24. CHAINS

#### 1. Design and dimensions

1.1 The design and dimensions of the chain shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller subject to the following requirement for 1/2"X1/8" (12.7X3mm) chains.

(a) Maximum diameter of the roller 7.75 mm.

(b) Maximum width over inner link 5.89 mm.

(c) Minimum width between the outer plate 5.75mm

(d) Maximum width over bearing pin 10.16mm.

(e) Tolerance on the length of chain under a load of 12.7 kg.  
+2.1 mm  
-0.0 mm

#### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The components shall be free from burrs and sharp edges. The chain shall be provided with a coating of anti-rust oil or grease.

#### 3. Hardness.

3.1 The hardness of various components of chain shall be as follows :-

(a) Pin—460 HV Min. at 5 kgf load.

(b) plates and Bushes/Rollers—384 HV min. at 5 kgf load.

#### 4. Test.

4.1 Breaking load test—A cut length of 127 mm from the chain shall be attached to the shackles of the testing machine and a pull shall be applied axially. The chain shall not break at a load of less than 620 kg.

### 25 BICYCLE STAND

#### 1. Design and dimensions :-

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller.

#### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The stand shall be free from sharp edges, burrs and other manufacturing defects.

2.2 The stand shall be thoroughly cleaned so as to be free from rust, scale and oily substances and shall then be chemically phosphated and stove enamelled, spray painted or otherwise finished to give a glossy finish. The stand may be cadmium or nickel and chrome plated also.

2.3 The painting shall be free from wrinkles, blisters, unevenness or scratches. The plating shall be free from visible plating defects, such as pits, blisters, cloudy patches, unplated spots, cracks or stains. The plating shall firmly adhere to the base metal and shall be non-porous.

#### 3. Tests.

3.1 The fatigue property of the spring used in the bicycle stand shall be checked by working the stand 50 times. After this test, the stand shall not show any adverse effect in the functioning.

3.2 The frame shall be thoroughly cleaned by sand blasting.

3.3 Adhesion test—As per Appendix-I.

### 26. FRAME

1. Material—Frame including chain stay and seat stay shall be made from ERW steel tubes. The liners and lugs shall be made of mild steel.

1.2 The B.B. Shell may be made out of mild steel or malleable cast iron and the threading on the B.B. Shell shall be either 24 TPI or 26 TPI.

#### 2. Design and dimensions.

2.1 The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller.

#### 3. Workmanship and finish.

3.1 The tubes shall be fitted squarely to their respective lugs and the axis of bottom bracket shall be perpendicular to the plan of the frame.

3.2 The frame shall be thoroughly cleaned by sand blasting or pickling to free it from rust, scale and oily substances. It shall then be chemically rust-proofed and stove enamelled to give a glossy finish.

3.3 The threading shall be well greased after painting.

#### 4. Tests:

4.1 The frame shall withstand the following tests :-

4.1.1 Sound test—The frame shall be struck with 1/2 Kg steel hammer near the joints and it shall produce a clear metallic sound.

4.1.2 Alignment test : The frame should be aligned properly and to be checked on suitable fixture.

4.1.3 Load test—For this test the chain stay at the frame shall be clamped on a suitable lug mounted on a bench in such a manner as to rest on a roller support. The frame shall be loaded at the points where the handle bar and the seat are to be fitted with 23 kgf and 83 kgs weight respectively. The maximum loads shall be kept for two minutes. The load shall then be increased to 100 kgf (75 kgf for

children bicycles) and 350 kgf (260 kgf for children bicycles) respectively. The maximum loads shall be kept for two minutes and released. Any deformation recorded in the first test shall not be taken into consideration and the frame in the subsequent three tests shall not show any apparent deformation by more than 0.15 mm at the bottom bracket.

#### 4.1.4 Test for painting :—

(a) Ball drop test—As per Appendix-I.

(b) Salt Solution test—As per Appendix-I.

### 27. REAR VIEW MIRROR

#### 1. Design and dimensions :

1.1 The design and dimensions shall be per agreement between the buyer and the seller.

#### 2. Workmanship and finish.

2.1 The mirror shall be well fixed around. The back portion which may be made of metal, plastic, PVC or any other suitable material shall be free from sharp corners and edges.

2.2 The mirror shall be supplied with suitable fixing rod, fixing clamp and nuts.

2.3 The fixing rod, clip, and metal around glass may be nickel and chrome plated or anodised. When plated it shall be free from visible plating defects like pits, blisters, cloudy patches, unplated spots, cracks or stains. The Fixing clip may also be made of rubber or PVC.

2.4 The threading on fixing rod and nuts shall be proper.

### 28 RIM TAPES AND BUCKLES.

#### 1. Design and dimensions.

1.1. The design and dimensions shall be as per agreement between the buyer and the seller.

1.2 The tapes shall comply with the following :—

(i) Width—Min 11.00 mm.

(ii) Ends in full width—Min. 18  
Max. 25

(iii) Longitudinal threads in full width—22 mm Min.

#### 2. Workmanship and finish :

2.1 The tapes shall be properly woven. The buckles made from mild steel shall be tinned or galvanised. Buckles shall be free from sharp edges and burrs.

#### 3. Tests:

3.1 The breaking load measured on full width on a length of 20 cm strip shall not be less than 18 kgf.

### 2.0 SAMPLING AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY FOR ALL BICYCLE COMPONENTS.

Sampling for inspection of each consignment and the criteria for conformity shall be in accordance with the table given below :—

Lot size	Sample size for visual & dimensional check.	Sub-sample size to be drawn out of sample size from Col. 2 for all other tests.	Permissible No. of defects	
			For Col. 2	For Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
Upto 50	3	1	0	0
51 to 100	5	1	0	0
101 to 300	8	2	0	0
301 to 500	13	3	1	0*
501 to 1000	20	3	1	0*
1001 to 3000	32	5	2	1
3001 and above	50	6	3	1

\*In the event of failure of one sample, 3 more samples shall be drawn and if there is no further failure the consignments shall be accepted.

3.0 MARKING—Unless otherwise stipulated by the foreign buyer, piece shall be legibly marked with the manufacturer's name, trade mark or identification.

4.0 PACKING.—Piece shall be packed in accordance with the stipulation of the buyer in such a manner as to ensure safe arrival at the destination without any damage.

### TEST FOR PACKING

The packages shall be well finished and have good appearance. The packages shall be such as to ensure that the inner contents shall withstand Drop Test, Rolling Test and Water spraying test as given below :—

1. Drop Test : (to be restricted to head loads only): The packages to be dropped from a height of 150 cm once on the largest flat surface, once on the longest edge and once on any corner of its own.

2. Rolling Test—(to be restricted to a weight of 500 kg. only). The packages to be subjected to rolling on its side either six metres forward and six metres backward or twelve metres in one direction.

3. Water Spraying test—The package to be allowed to be exported against a water spray equivalent to a normal accidental shower for one minute.

### APPENDIX-I

#### Tests for painting :

1. Ball Drop Test (For stove enamel only) A Solid steel ball measuring 12 mm in diameter shall be dropped from a height of 1.5 metres on any painted portion of the surface. The paint at the place where the steel ball strikes the frame shall stand the impact without showing any sign of tear or peeling off. However in case where on completion of Ball drop Test, the sample either fails or give doubtful result, the test shall be repeated on the same sample at another point and the test shall further be carried out on two more samples drawn from the same consignment. If in the three tests carried out as outlined the sample does not fall in the test, the consignment shall be deemed to have met the requirement of Ball Drop test.

#### 2. Salt Solution test :

The component shall be kept dipped for one hour in a 5 per cent common salt solution at the temperature specified below. The paint shall not soften peel off or show any change in colour.

Black enamelled paint—80°C.

Other enamelled paints—60°C.

#### Test for Electroplating.

#### 1. Adhesion test:

A cut piece of the plated article shall be held in a vice and a file applied to the cut edge in such a manner as to raise the deposit. There shall be no separation between the coating and the basic metal.

#### 2. Ferroxy Test:

(i) Take a fine textured paper (blotting paper) sufficient to adopt itself to the surface to be tested and of about the same size as the area to be tested.

(ii) Coat one side of the paper uniformly with a solution of clear galatine (30 gms./litre at 35°C). Allow it to dry.

(iii) Apply pure NaCl solution (30 gms./litre) to one coated surface of paper and lay it over the surface to be tested with the coated surface of the paper touching the surface to be tested. Keep the surface damp by breaching it evenly with a brush wetted with NaCl solution.

- (iv) Remove the paper after 10 minutes and immerse it in the solution of Potassium Ferrocyanide (10 gms/litre).
- (v) Blue spots produced on the paper indicate the extent of porosity in the tested area.
- (vi) Blue spots upto a maximum of one number per 1000 sq. mm shall be considered as meeting the requirement of this test.

Note : For the performance of this test only those pores that are seen by un-aided eyes shall be counted.

#### APPENDIX—I:

Every manufacturer of Bicycle shall ensure quality control of the Bicycles by effecting the following controls at different stages of manufacture prevention and packing of the products as laid down together with the levels of control, as set out in the Schedule appended hereto.

##### 1. Boughtout materials and components control :

- (a) Purchase specification shall be laid down by the manufacturer incorporating the properties of materials or components to be used and the detailed dimensions thereof with tolerances.
- (b) The accepted consignments shall be either accompanied by a producers test certificate corroborating the requirements of the purchase specifications for in the absence of such test certificate, samples from each consignment shall be regularly tested to check-up its conformity to the purchase specifications. The producer's test certificate shall be counter-checked at least one in five consignment to verify the correctness.
- (c) The incoming consignment shall be inspected and tested for ensuring conformity to purchase specifications against statistical sampling plan.
- (d) After inspection and tests are carried out, systematic methods shall be adopted for proper segregation and disposal of defectives.

- (e) Adequate records in respect of the above mentioned controls shall be systematically maintained.

##### 2. Process Control:

- (a) Detailed process specification shall be laid down by the manufacturers for various process of manufacture.
- (b) Equipment and instrumentation facilities shall be adequate to control the process is laid down in the process specifications.

##### 3. Product control:

- (a) The manufacturer shall either have his own testing facilities or shall have access to such testing facilities existing elsewhere to test the product as per the standard specifications.
- (b) Sampling wherever required for testing shall be passed on recorded investigations.
- (c) Adequate records in respect of test carried out shall be regularly and systematically maintained by the manufacturer.

4. Metrological Control—Gauges and instruments used in the production and inspection shall be periodically checked or calibrated and records shall be maintained in the form of history cards.

##### 5. Preservation Control

- (a) A detailed specification shall be laid down by the manufacturer to safeguard the product from adverse effect of weather condition.
- (b) The product shall be well preserved both during storage and during transit.

6. Packing control.—Specifications shall be laid down for packing the product(s) and as well as for Export package and the same shall be strictly adhered to.

#### SCHEDULE

(SEE APPENDIX-II)

#### LEVELS OF CONTROL

Sl. No.	Requirement	Reference	No. of samples to be tested	Lot size
1	2	3	4	5
1. Axle : concentricity	Standard specification recognised for the purpose.	Each	Each shift's production.	/
2. Handle Bar : Load test	-do-	1 No.	-do-	
3. Frames : (a) Load Test (b) Trueness	-do- -do-	1 No. each	-do- -	
4. Chains : (a) Breaking load test.	-do-	3 Nos.	-do-	
5. Spokes and Nipples : (a) Threads (b) Bend test (for spokes only)	-do- -do-	1% subject to a minimum of 12. 5% subject to a maximum of 20.	-do- -do-	
6. Hubs : Deflection test	-do-	5 Nos.	Each shifts production from each assembly table.	

1	2	3	4	5
7. Spindle in pedal assembly-Bend test.	Standard specification recognised for the purpose.	1 No.		Each shift's production.
8. Crank chain wheel-assembly load test.	-do-	1 No.		Per days' production.
9. Front Fork :				
(a) Load Test	-do-	1 No.		-do-
(b) Expansion test	-do-	1 No.		-do-
10. Free wheel :				
(a) axial or Radial Deflection test.	-do-	5 Nos.		Each shifts production on same assembly table.
11. Rims :				
(a) Compression Test	-do-	1% subject to a maximum of 5 nos.		Per day's production.
(b) Electroplating	-do-	1 No.		Each batch production.
(i) Adhesion				
(ii) Thickness				
12. Electroplating :				
(i) Adhesion	-do-	1 No.		-do-
(ii) Thickness	-do-	1 No.		-do-
13. Painting :	-do-	3 Nos.		-do-
14. Workmanship and finish	-do-	each.		—
15. Components and spares :				
(a) Dimensions without tolerance				
(i) Critical	-do-	each		—
(ii) Others	-do-	Adequate number based on a recorded investigation.		—
(b) Performance	-do-	-do-		
(c) Hardness	-do-	3 Nos.		Each charge from each oven
16. Packing				
(a) Appearance	-do-	Each		—
(b) Drop Test	-do-	1 No.		Each consignment.
(c) Rolling Test	-do-	-do-		Each consignment.
(d) Water spraying	-do-	-do-		Each design.

[F. No. 6/2/85-EI & EP]  
SUMA SUBBANNA, Director

सांख्यिक पूर्ति, उपयोगिता मानने और सार्वजनिक विवरण मंत्रालय भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 1992

का. नं. 2932—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1985 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधि-सूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	वैधता की अवधि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु	प्रक्रिया संदर्भ भारतीय मानक की संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
क. सं.	लाइसेंस नं.	लागू होने की तारीख	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम	वस्तु/प्रकार	IS : सं. /भाग
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	2364048	92-05-01	इस्टर्न इंस्टीट्यूट, 14/22 विंग लाइंस,	सामान्य प्रयोजन हेतु टखने तक के बूट	IS : 00583 : 81

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. 2364149	92-05-01	इच्छाना स्पन पाइप इंस्ट्रोज, पो. बा. नं. 40, प्लॉट नं. ई-8, एमआईडीसी लातूर (महारा.) 431512	पूर्व डूने कंक्रीट पाइप, श्रेणी एनपी 2 साइज 300 से 1200 मिमी तक	IS 00458:88	
3. 2364250	92-05-01	सी. के. गांज बैरिज मैनु. कं. प्लॉट नं. 182/6 ग्रीर 7, नारोडा, अहमदाबाद-382330	हथकरघे की सूत अवशोषी गैर निर्ज- मित गांज	IS 00758:88	
4. 2364351	92-05-01	सी. के. गांज बैरिज मैनु. कं., प्लॉट नं. 182/6 ग्रीर 7, नारोडा, अहमदाबाद-382330	हथकरघे की सूती पट्टी का कपड़ा, गैर निर्मित	IS 00863:88	
5. 2364452	92-05-16	पटेल पोर्टलैंड, सीमेंट वसेती तेजपुरा रोड, तालुक हवेली- जि.--पंचमहल (गुजरात)	पोर्टलैंड पोत्रलाना सीमेंट (उड़न शील राख साधारित)	IS 01489:89 भाग 01	
6. 2364553	92-05-16	सरदार सीमेंट प्रा. लि., 68 कि.मी. उपस्थान के पास गा.--गाहपुर, तालुक कोटडा सांगली, जि.--राजकोट, (गुजरात)	35 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS 00269:89	
7. 2364654	92-05-16	शिखा इंस्ट्रोज, जीआईडीसी, केरल--खावला रोड, जि.--अहमदाबाद	33 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS 00269:89	
8. 2364755	92-05-16	सोमानी सीमेंट कं. प्रा. लि., रेलवे स्टेशन के पास, खारनालिया, जि.--पंचमहल (गुजरात) 399340	33 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS 00269:89	
9. 2364956	92-05-16	साबर इंजी. इंस्ट्रोज, ए-2, 3912 जीआईडीसी एस्टेट, फेज 2, बटवा, अहमदाबाद 382445	कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए साफ, ठंडे, ताजे पानी के लिए मोनोमैट पम्प साइज 65×65 मिमी	IS 09079:89	
10. 2364957	92-05-16	मुकेश मेटल इंस्ट्रोज, 3/206 अर्शीवाड, राम मंदिर रोड, गोरगांव (पश्चिम) बम्बई-400014	प्लास्टिक की ब्रिड टोटियां माइज : 15 मिमी	IS 09763:88	
11. 2365050	92-05-16	कपिलांश धातु उद्योग प्रा. लि., खसरा नं. 63, गा.--खावला, तालुका-कामठा, कामठा रोड, नागपुर (महारा.)	अग्निशामक हाइड्रेट स्टैंड पोस्ट टाइप	IS 00908:75	
12. 2365151	92-04-16	महालक्ष्मी पाइप प्रा. लि., जे--16, एमआईडीसी एरिया, जयगांव-425003	लेयजल आपूर्ति हेतु पू.पो.सी.के.पाइप श्रेणी 2 साइज : 63 से 110 मिमी तक	IS 04985:88	
13. 2365252	92-05-01	सूर्य फाइन कौकीकल, 14 ए.सेल्फ ट्रेड एस्टेट किलाकटवाड, गा. कोविलम्बक्कम, मन्नार-600043	कोलरीर खाद्य रंग निमित्तियों और मिश्रण टोन निमित्तियों	IS 05346:75	
14. 2365353	92-05-01	इंडस्ट्रियल कैमकलस मैनु. कं., 1/3 इंडो एस्टेट, अग्निशानालय, त्रिचा (तमि.) 620010	ड्रिंक सल्फेट, कृषि ग्रेड केवल	IS 08249:76	
15. 2365454	92-05-16	रामराज कंक्रीट लुब्धोग -जेपीसी कार्पोरेशन के पास, पारमानी	पूर्व डूने कंक्रीट पाइप श्रेणी एनपी 2 साइज 300 से 1200 मिमी तक	IS 00458:88	
16. 2365555	92-05-16	मेहमा इंस्ट्रोज, एफ--8, डीएमआईडीसी काम्पलेक्स, मोगली, रोडक रोड, दिल्ली-110041	एन्यूमोनियम मिश्रधातु के दरवाजे के हथिये टाइप 4 ग्रेड बेक प्लेट	IS 00208:87	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
17.	2365656	92-05-16	पीटैक्स इंटरड्रॉज, किशनपुरा-सरसंगम थाना, सहारनपुर	तेल दाब स्टोव पबनाम।	IS 01342:86
18.	2365757	92-05-16	कमार इंजीनियरिंग वर्कस, बी-23, एनएसटी/इंटर स्टेट, बंगलीर-580031	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हूबंप, 150 मिमी	IS 09301:90
19.	2265858	92-05-16	एयरफॉर्म इंटरड्रॉज प्रा. लि., नं. 78 कैमीकल मेकटर, अम्बाला इंड. एस्टेट, मद्रास-600058	प्रोटीन भाग टाइप के यांत्रिक भाग उत्पन्न करने के लिए भाग सांद्र भाग : 01 (योगिक)	IS 04989:85
20.	2365959	92-05-16	रवि एग्री हिस्विन्मेंट (प्रा.) लि, सी-48 फाउण्टी नगर, हाथरस रोड, आगरा	सामान्य प्रयोजन हेतु अपरिचित गति गति संपीडन प्रज्ज्वलन (डीजल) इंजन एसएफसी 240 ग्राम/किबार्च, मिलिटरी-एक 3.7 किबार्च गति 1500 चप्रमि	IS 10001:81
21.	2306052	92-05-16	प्रकाश डीजल प्रा. लि., 1656/1683 नाराइन, हाथरस रोड, आगरा	सामान्य प्रयोजन हेतु अपरिचित गति संपीडन प्रज्ज्वलन (डीजल) इंजन एसएफसी 268 ग्राम/किबार्च 7.38 किबार्च, 1000 चप्रमि	IS 10001:81
22.	2366153	92-05-16	प्रकाश डीजल प्रा. लि, 1656/1683 नाराइन, हाथरस रोड, आगरा	सामान्य प्रयोजन हेतु अपरिचित गति संपीडन प्रज्ज्वलन (डीजल) इंजन एसएफसी 268 ग्राम/किबार्च 7.38 किबार्च, 100 चप्रमि	IS 11170:85
23.	2366254	92-05-16	हिन्दुस्तान गैटन इंस्ट्रुमेंट, ए/9 इंस्ट्रुमेंट एस्टेट, मौलाणी हैदराबाद-500040	जल कल कार्यों हेतु स्वयं चैक टाइप रिपलक्स वाल्व साइज : 150 से 300 मिमी पीएन 1 और माइज 50 से 125 मिमी पीएन 1.6	IS 05312:84
24.	2366355	92-05-16	श्री विष्णु मॉर्गेंट लि. सीतापुरम, चोडापाड़ा गा. जि-नलगोंडा (आ. प्र.)	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS 08112:89
25.	2366456	92-05-16	परसरामगुनिया मॉर्गेंट प्रा. लि. ई-13, 14, अम्बानी इंड एरिया, आबूरोड, जि-मिरोही (राज.)	33 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS 00269:89
26.	2366557	92-05-16	श्री माधोपुर सीमेंट प्रा. लि., एच-60--75 सिक्को इंड एरिया, श्री माधोपुर, जि--सीकर	33 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS 00269:89
27.	2366658	92-05-16	वेस्ट ग्राम मिल्स प्राइव्हेट लि., मुनियन लि., बांगसारी, जि-कामरूप (असम) 781101	पशुओं के लिए मिश्रित पशु आहार टाइप 2	IS 02052:79
28.	2366759	92-05-16	गुनाटैड पेस्टोसाइड्स, गा. एनं डा. नाथपुर, जि--सीमीपत (हरियाणा)	एन्डोसल्फान	IS 04323:80
29.	2366860	92-05-16	देबी पेस्टोसाइड्स, एस नं. 737/5 सेवुलामपट्टी, डिबोथुल रोड, बाटवामुड नीलकोट्टाई नायुक्, जि-अला 621203	क्रियात्मक सीसा	IS 08028:87
30.	2366961	92-05-16	श्रीकृष्ण मिन्नरस, एफ-24/ए जेडीमातला इंड. इव. एरिया, मउक्कल नायुक्, जि-रेगारेड्डी	विरंजक गुहा	IS 09165:72

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31.	2367054	92-05-16	एफा एमो. इंस्ट्रुमेंट डब. कारपो लि , प्लॉट नं 9 और 10, ई. डबल एरिया, फर्रार, कन्नूर	मोनोकोटाफॉस एसएस	IS 08074 : 90
32.	2367155	92-05-16	एनाइटेड फटिलाइजर्स इंस्ट्रुमेंट, भारत फटिलाइजर्स इंड लि , कंपाउंड, मार्सवाड़ा, जि-अणे	मोनोफोटोफॉस एसएस	IS 08074 : 90
33.	2367256	92-05-16	कंचन आयल इंस्ट्रुमेंट, शिवसाहू, डा--शारदा, जि--मिदनापुर ( प. ब. ) 721507	पशुओं के लिए मिश्रित पशुआहार टाइप 1 और 2	IS 0105 : 79
34.	2367357	92-05-16	अस्विका इंड. एंटरप्राइजेज, 8-9 ई. एस्टेट, सीमेन्ट, बंगलोर 56 158	निवाई पाइपों के लिए पॉलीइथाइलीन के पार्थश्रेणी 1, 1.1 मिमी त्रयास	IS 12786 : 89
35.	2367454	92-06-16	राजद्वि पेन्ट्स लि. ए-38 टैंक एरिया, गजियाबाद, बुलन्दशहर रोड, मिहनाबाद ( उ. प्र. )	भयनों के अन्दर प्रयोग हेतु फिनिशिंग के लिए इलेमन	IS 00133 : 75
36.	2367559	92-05-16	विमकी इंस्ट्रुमेंट, 13 एक इंस्ट्रुमेंट एरिया, मोविन्दपुरा, मोपान 46 2023	साधारण प्रयोजनों हेतु एंथ्रुमीनियम रोल्ल	IS 02339 : 83
37.	2367660	92-05-16	अनुन ब्लॉक इंस्ट्रुमेंट लि , 14/1 मथुरा रोड, फर्रार बाबाद 121003	सामान्य प्रयोजनों हेतु चर्दी मटेरियल के वर्ण	IS 03418 : 77
38.	2367761	92-05-16	रिफ्ट एंड कोल्ड रोल शीट इंस्ट्रुमेंट लि , 25 हॉ. बा. सिन्धु मार्ग, कलकत्ता--700061	जूतों की लेनो पाशिल मशीन रोल	IS 01746 : 85
39.	2367862	92-05-16	गौरव एंजिनरिंग, 8 प्रथम इंस्ट्रुमेंट एस्टेट, लाना, गजियाबाद ( उ. प्र. )	वाटिंग रोल के लामेट रोल	IS 05410 : 69
40.	2367963	92-05-16	भारत इंधन पार्थी इंस्ट्रुमेंट, मिनरालगर, भावन रोड, डा--अंबरा, जि--सोतम 231219	पूर्व की कंकट पाइप, श्रेणी एन 2, साइज 900 से 1100 मिमी श्रेणी एनपी 4 साइज 900, 100 और 1000	IS 00458 : 88
41.	2368056	92-05-16	प्रोवि इंस्ट्रुमेंट, डा--कामला, परधान जि--मोला ( हि. प्र. )	1100 कोशक कार्यकारी पात्रोमी रोहित केबल	IS 00694 : 77
42.	2368157	92-05-16	प्रविमा इंस्ट्रुमेंट, प्लॉट नं ई-92, यूपीएमआईडीसी इंड. एरिया, सूरजपुर "बी" गजियाबाद, जि.	पूव मेरिडियन के डबल रोड, डबके, मध्यम और भारी	IS 12597 : 88 भाग : 01
43.	2368258	92-06-16	ऊयको पाइप प्रा. लि., 59/1, मार्ग नं 4, ई. एरिया, साहिबाबाद ( उ. प्र. ) -- 201010	पेयजल आपूर्ति हेतु यूपीसीपी के पाइप श्रेणी 1 साइज 125 से 140 मिमी श्रेणी 2 साइज 63 से 180 मिमी श्रेणी 3 साइज 40 से 190 मिमी	IS 04983 : 88
44.	2368359	92-05-16	साहल एंटरप्राइजेज, एमवाईएमसी--24/1, बामनी फेज 1, जोधपुर ( राज. ) 342001	12 ग्रेड साधारण पाटनैट चनेट	IS 00269 : 89
45.	2368460	92-05-16	न्यू जिनार्न मोटेड प्रा. लि. , ई-38/39 रिफोर्ड इंड एरिया, मिहनाद, जि-प्रलवर ( राज. )	33 ग्रेड साधारण पाटनैट चनेट	IS 00269 : 89

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
46	2363561	92-05-16	सेफेस फायर सर्विसेज, 202 ए. घनराज इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, मन मिन रोड, लोथर पारेख (पश्चिम) बम्बई 400013	अग्निशामक हेतु गैर आटाज धारिता 120 से 180	IS 04947:83
47	2266862	92-05-16	आ. हारिंगो सो. गेट लि., ग्रा-बुर्गोला, तह-रागुरा, जि-चन्द्रपुर (महा)	43 ग्रेड साधारण पॉर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS 08112:89
48	2368783	92-05-16	राम बुड एंड अनरल इंडस्ट्रीज लि., फेज III इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फोहे, जि-पटना 803206	कंकट शटरिंग के लिए प्लाईवुड	IS 04990:81
49	2368844	92-05-16	बेल्ट इंडस्ट्रीज, 254 जे.आई.सी. एस्टेट, नारोड, प्रहमदाबाद 332330	अलौह धातु के टाइर कार्बले टाइर 4 साइज 100 मिमी, भाग-02	IS 00204:78
50	2368965	92-05-16	जेनिय इंडस्ट्रीज, 1316 अविमाणा रोड, पालगोड, कोयम्बटूर 641001	जेट अवरफ्लो पम्प संयोजन टाइप जेबी आई साइज 35×25×25	IS 12225:87
51	2369058	92-05-16	गोदावरी रोलिंग मिल्स प्रा. लि., ए-14 बी-8 एंड 9 इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, मोक्षाला, हैदराबाद 500040	सद्वचना इस्पात, मानक किस्म	IS 00226:75
52	2369159	92-05-16	कोस्टल केबल (प्रा.) लि., 1/93 ए. एताकिवाहू डा., विजयवाड़ा गान्धिक (प्रा. प्र.)	एल्यूमीनियम के लड़दार बालक	IS 00298:76 भाग-01
53	2369260	92-05-16	आहुता इंडस्ट्रीज, सैबी कालोनी, छोटा साधपुर, मोडल रोड, जालंधर	एफ सी आई पावर फिटिंग	IS : 01879:87
54	2369361	92-05-16	एडवांस पाइप प्रा. लि., ए-41, इंड. एरिया, सिकन्दराबाद जि-बुलन्दशहर (उ. प्र.) 203205	सामान्य इंजीनियरी और यांत्रिक इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों हेतु इस्पात के पाइप, टाइप ई स्तर इन्स्यूलेड उष्ण डो 130, साइज 114.3 मिमी तक	IS : 03601:84
55	2369462	92-05-16	एडवांस पाइप प्रा. लि., ए-41, इंड. एरिया, सिकन्दराबाद जि-बुलन्दशहर (उ. प्र.) 203205	मृदु इस्पात के पाइप, ई स्तर इन्स्यू. साइज 15 से 100 मिमी श्रेणी हल्के, मध्यम और भारी, चेक से और मार्केट चहे	IS : 01239:79 भाग-01
56	2369563	92-05-16	एडवांस पाइप प्रा. लि., ए-41, इंड. एरिया, सिकन्दराबाद जि-बुलन्दशहर (उ. प्र.) 203205	संरचना प्रयोजनों हेतु इस्पात के पाइप आई स्तर इन्स्यूलेड आईएसडी-10 साइज 15 से 100 मिमी, श्रेणी हल्के मध्यम भारी	IS : 01161:79
57	2369664	92-05-16	खेमचन्द विजय कुमार मेटल इंड. प्रा. लि., टांडा रोड, जालंधर सिटी-144004	वेल्डनॉय संरचना इस्पात, ग्रेड FC-410 इन्स्यू. ए. एस. एस. गोब	IS : 02062:84
58	2369765	92-05-16	पंजाब आयरन एंड स्टील कॉ. लि., जॉ. टी. रोड जालंधर शहर-144010	वेल्डनॉय संरचना इस्पात, ग्रेड FC-410 इन्स्यू. ए. एस. एस. गोब	IS : 02062:84
59	2369866	92-05-16	कॉला इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-20-21 नारज एस्टेट, महाकासा केबल रोड, अंबेरी (प) बम्बई-400093	साफेड आउटलेट, 16 ए. 250बी, फलन टाइप, बटु मार्केट आउटलेट टाइप 6ए/16ए, 250बी, फलन टाइप	IS : 01293:88
60	2369967	92-05-16	प्रोमियर इंडस्ट्रीज, इन्स्यू. ए. - 67, मायापुरी इंड. एरिया, फेज 5, नई दिल्ली-110064	कसांड (वाटर ब्लॉक) हेतु पानीप्रापिनी की सीट और टक्कन	IS : 02548:83 भाग-02

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
61.	2370043	92-05-16	पातमपुर पाइप प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 55-56 प्रीतमपुर इंड एरिया, मं. 3, सांगौर, जि-धार (म. प्र.)	पेय जल आपूर्ति हेतु यूपीवीसी पाइप साइज : 63 से 110 मिमी	IS : 04985 : 88
62.	370144	92-05-16	कलासिक केबल, नवगोंग रोड, हनुमानपुर, जिला - छतरपुर	1100 से तक कार्यकारी बोल्टिंग हेतु पीवीसी रोडित ओलदार और ओलरहित केबल	IS : 00694 : 77
63.	2370245	92-05-16	मीशमि सीमेंट प्रा. लि., चौधरी नगर, ब्राह्मणीतारंग, डा - बेदिया, राउरकेला	पोर्टलैंड धातुमल सीमेंट	IS : 00455 : 89
64.	2370346	92-05-16	दुर्गा इंडस्ट्रीज, 30-8 इंड. एरिया, ए. बी. रोड, बनमोर जि - मुरैना (म. प्र.)	एल्यूमीनियम मिश्रधातु के लड़वार चालक	IS : 00398 : 79 भाग : 04
65.	2370447	92-05-16	हाईटेक पाइप प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 10, इंड. एरिया, सिकन्दराबाद जि - बुलन्दशहर, उ. प्र. - 203205	जल गैस और मलजल हेतु विद्युत वैलिकृत इस्पात पाइप ईंधारबल्लू, ग्रेड साइज 300 मिमी तक का सावा सिर	IS : 03589 : 81
66.	2370548	92-05-16	हाईटेक पाइप प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 10, इंड. एरिया, सिकन्दराबाद, जि - बुलन्दशहर (उ. प्र.) - 203205	एमएस पाइप, ईंधारबल्लू कासा साइज 15 से 65 मिमी और 80 150 मिमी ध्रुवो हल्की मध्यम और भारी	IS : 01239 : 79 भाग : 01
67.	2370649	92-05-16	हाईटेक पाइप प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 10, इंड. एरिया, सिकन्दराबाद, जिला - बुलन्दशहर, (उ. प्र.) - 203205	संरचना प्रयोजनों हेतु इस्पात पाइप ईंधारबल्लू काले, साइज : 15 से 150 मिमी तक	IS : 01161 : 79
68.	2370750	92-05-16	मार्बल केबल कं., 38 प्रकासी इंड. एस्टेट, धारे रोड के सामने बम्बई - 400063	1100 से तक कार्यकारी बोल्टिंग के लिए तांबा जालकों वाली ओल- रहित केबल	IS : 00694 : 77
69.	2370851	92-05-16	सखानी लैम्प इंडस्ट्रीज, बी - 107, फेज - 1, आईडीए जॉइंट महला, आउटबुलपुर भंडल, भार. धार. जि (सा. प्र.)	सामान्य सेवा बिजली के बल्ब, 15 से 100 वा 230 वा, कुंछली कुंछली, बी-22 वा टापो सहित	IS : 00418 : 78
70.	2370952	92-05-16	स्टील थर्मोस्टैट आफ इंडिया, बोकारो स्टील प्लांट, बोकारो, स्टील सिटी, जि - धनबाद - 827001	टॉल्डन, शुद्ध वाइडिंग ग्रेड	IS : 00537 : 67
71.	2371045	92-05-16	माटी स्टील वायर मैन्युफै. कं., (केबल विबीजन) प्लॉट नं. 15, प्रभापुर, भद्रास - 600052	1100 से तक कार्यकारी बोल्टिंग के लिए एल्यूमीनियम जालकों वाला पीवीसी रोडित (हैवी ड्यूटी) केबल	IS : 01554 : 88 भाग : 01
72.	2371146	92-05-16	भार. पी. होम एप्लाइड प्रा. लि., बी - 366 और 354, सेक्टर 10, नोएडा (उ. प्र.)	प्रणोदक टाइप एबी संवासी पंखे	IS : 02312 : 67
73.	2371247	92-05-16	मार्बल और सिंहाइजेज, सी - 75 ए, सेक्टर - 8, नोएडा (उ. प्र.)	स्टेनलैस इस्पात के लड़जे	IS : 12817 : 89
74.	2371348	92-05-16	प्रकाश इंडस्ट्रीज लि., प्रा - पंछी, बागपत रोड, भैरठ	मरबला इस्पात, सामक किस्म	IS : 00226 : 75

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
75.	2371449	92-05-16	दोआबाद स्टेशनरींग मिल, जल्मोह, मंजी गोविन्द भट्ट, (बंजारा)	घेन्डनीय संरचना इस्पात, ग्रेड : F 410 डब्ल्यूए साइज : 40 सेमी तक	IS : 02062 : 84
76.	2371550	92-05-16	प्रोसेस इंजीनियरिंग कं. (कलकत्ता) ए. भारत चन्द्रशेखर रोड, कलकत्ता-700090	गैरदाब स्टीव, बटुबली टाइम, केशिका पुरिम	IS : 02980 : 86
77.	2371651	92-05-16	मेमका इस्पात प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 252/1, सेक्टर 24, फरीदाबाद 121005	अतएव बेसिलत अल्प कार्बन पत्ती ग्रेड "बी" एवं "डी" बोर्डार्ड 12.5 से 400 मिमी, मोटाई 0.25 से 2.5 मिमी तक	IS : 00513 : 86
78.	2371752	92-05-16	जनरल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 12/2 मोल का पत्थर, मयूरा रोड, फरीदाबाद	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोगनों के लिए एमएसकार साइज 1.4 से 56 मिमी	IS : 00280 : 78
79.	2371853	92-05-16	चौपड़ा ट्रांसमिशन वायर्स प्रा. लि., जी - 752 ग्रेड नं. 9, एफ - 2 बीकेआईए जयपुर - 302013	अस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रवर्धित एल्यूमीनियम बालक	IS : 00398 : 76 भाग : 02
80.	2371954	92-05-16	महारा बेनीदेव प्रॉडक्ट्स, सर्वे नं. 617, मालाली, मलनाजगिर गडल, आर. आर. जि-आ. प्र.	यन्त्रादि	IS : 10633 : 86
81.	2372047	92-05-16	सेन्सरी सीमेंट (प्रा. सेन्सरी टैक्सटाइल एंड इंड) डा - बैकुण्ठ (म. प्र.) 493116	पोर्टलैंड धातुमल सीमेंट	IS : 00455 : 89
82.	2372148	92-06-01	महारा सीमेंट लि., अयस्तीपुरम जगमणपेट, हुणगाजि-521175	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS : 08112 : 89
83.	2372249	92-06-01	मिटी सीमेंट एंड इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर लि., डा - पृथ्वीपुत्रा, सहस्राल - अजमेर, जिला - पाली	33 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS : 00269 : 89
84.	2372350	92-06-01	ट्रस्ट सिंथेटिक प्रा. लि., (सीमेंट प्रिजिज) ई - 14 (ए) रिवकी एंड. एरिया, बिलिया, भोजबाड़ा - 311001	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS : 00269 : 89
85.	2372451	92-06-01	शक्ति प्रॉडक्ट्स, 1 शिवाजी कार्माली, 4 अंग्रेजी, कुली रोड, बम्बई - 400099	स्किनोलेनॉमीटर एनरोइड टाइम	IS : 07652 : 98
86.	2372552	92-06-01	बोहरा इंडस्ट्रीज, खतरा नं. 76, डा - रातहोला, नांगलोई - नजफगढ़ रोड, दिल्ली - 110013	मैट्रक्स रबड़ कोम उत्पात क्रोडिन टाइम ग्रेड एगो और एक केवल	IS : 01741 : 60
87.	2372653	92-06-01	पारदा स्टील्स प्रा. लि., इंदौर रतलाम, बाटी बिल्डोड, जिला - धार	एचएचडी इस्पात गरिए ग्रेड 415 डब्ल्यूए	IS : 01786 : 85
88.	2372754	92-06-01	पारदा स्टील्स प्रा. लि., इंदौर रतलाम, बाटी बिल्डोड, जिला - धार	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) साइज 8 मिमी से 25 मिमी तक	IS : 00226 : 75
89.	2372855	92-06-01	पारदा स्टील्स प्रा. लि., इंदौर रतलाम, बाटी बिल्डोड, जिला - धार	वेल्डनीय संरचना इस्पात ग्रेड 410 डब्ल्यूए	IS : 02062 : 89

(Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Bureau of Indian Standard Distribution)  
New Delhi, the 27th October, 1992

S.O. 7932.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	CM/L-No.	Operative Date	Name & Address of the Party	Article/Process covered by the licence	IS : No./Part
1.	2364048	92-05-16	Eastern Industries, 14/22, Civil Lines Kanpur-208001.	Ankle Boots for General Purpose	IS : 00583 : 81
2.	2364149	92-05-01	Dayama Spun Pipe Industries P.B. No. 40 Plot No. E-8, MIDC Latur (MS) 431512	Precast Concrete Pipes Class NP2 Size 300 to 1200 mm	IS : 00458 : 88
3.	2364250	92-05-01	C.K. Gauze Bandage Mfg. Co. Plot No. 182/6 & 7 GIDC Estate Naroda Ahmedabad-382330	Handloom Cotton Gauze Absorbent Non-Sterilized	IS : 00758 : 88
4.	2364351	92-05-01	C.K. Gauze Bandage Mfg. Company Plot No. 182/6 & 7 GIDC Estate Naroda, Ahmedabad-382330.	Handloom Cotton Bandage Cloth Non-Sterilized	IS : 00863 : 88
5.	2364452	92-05-16	Patel Portland Cement, Vaseti Tajpura Road, Taluka Halol, Distt. Panchmahals (Gujarat).	Portland Pozzolana Cement (Fly-ash Based)	IS : 01489 : 89 Part-01
6.	2364533	92-05-16	Sardar Cement Pvt. Ltd. Near 66 KV GEB Sub Station Village Shapar Taluka Kotda Sangli Distt. Rajkot (Gujarat)	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS : 00269 : 89
7.	2364654	92-05-16	Shikka Industries, Plot No. 1122-23 GIDC, Kerala-Bavla Road Distt. Ahmedabad	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS : 00269 : 89
8.	2364755	92-05-16	Soman Cement Co. Pvt. Ltd. Opp. Railway Station, Kharsalia Distt. Panchmahals (Gujarat) 389340	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS : 00269 : 89
9.	2364856	92-05-16	Sabar Engg. Industries, A-2, 3912, GIDC Estate Phase IV, VATVA Ahmedabad 382445	Monoset Pumps for Clear Cold fresh water for agricultural Purposes Size 65* 65mm	IS : 09079 : 89
10.	2364957	92-05-16	Mukesh Metal Industries, 3/206, Ashirwad, Ram Mandir Road, Goregaon (W) Bombay-400014.	Plastic BIB Taps Size 15 mm	IS : 09763 : 88
11.	2365050	92-05-16	Kapilansh Dhatu Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Khasra No. 63, Village-Khairi Tal : Kamptee, Kamptee Road, Nagpur (MS)	Fire Hydrant Stand Post Type	IS : 00908 : 75
12.	2365151	92-05-16	Mahalaxmi Pipes Pvt. Ltd. J-16, MIDC Area Jalgaon 425003	UPVC Pipes for Potable Water Supplies Class 2 Size 63 to 110 mm	IS : 04935 : 88
13.	2365252	92-05-01	Surya Fine Chemicals 14 A, Selfhelp Indl. Estate Killakkattalai Village Kovilambakam Madras 600043.	Coal-tar Food Colour Preparation & Mixtures Solid Preparations	IS : 05346 : 75
14.	2365353	92-05-01	Industrial Chemicals Mfg. Co. 1/3, Indl. Estate, Ariyamangalam Tirhy (TN) 6200010	Zinc Sulphate Agricultural Grade Only	IS 08249 : 76
15.	2365454	92-05-16	Ramraj Concrete Udyog Near JPO Colony, Parbhani.	Precast Concrete Pipes Class NP2 Size 300 to 1200 mm	IS : 00458 : 88
16.	2365555	92-05-16	Mehma Industries F-8, DSIDC Complex Nangloi, Rohtak Road, Delhi-110041	Aluminium Alloy Door Handles Type 4 Continuous Back Plate	IS : 00208 : 87

1	2	3	4	5
17. 2365656	92-05-16	Petex Industries Kishan Pura near Salsang Bhavan Saharanpur.	Oil Pressure Stoves Designation 1	IS 01342 : 86
18. 2365757	92-05-16	Kumar Engineering Works B-23, HMT Indl. Estate Bangalore-560031	Deep Well Hand Pumps Size 150 mm	IS 09301 : 90
19. 2365858	92-50-16	Air Foam Industries Pvt Ltd. No. 78, Chemical Sector Ambattur Indl. Estate Madras 600058	Foam Concentrate (Compound) for producing mechanical Foam protein Foam	IS 04989 : 85 Part : 01
20. 2365959	92-05-16	Ravi Agro Equipments (P) Ltd. C-48, Foundry Nagar Hathras Road, Agra.	Constant speed compression Ignition (Diesel) Engine for General Purposes SFC 240g/kwh, Cylinder-one 3.7kw Speed 1500 REV./Min.	IS 10001 : 81
21. 2366052	92-05-16	Prakash Diesels Pvt. Ltd. 1656/1683, Naraich, Hathras Road, Agra.	Constant Speed Compression Ignition (Diesel) Engine for General Purposes. SFC 268 g/kwh 7 38 kw, 1000 Rev./Min.	IS 10001 : 81
22. 2366153	92-04-16	Prakash Diesels Pvt. Ltd. 1656/1683 Naraich Hathras Road, Agra	Constant Speed Compression Ignition (Diesel) Engine for Agricultural purposes SFC 268 g/kwh Rated Speed 1000 Rev./Min.	IS 11170 : 85
23. 2366254	92-05-16	Hindustan Metal Industries, A/9 Industrial Estate, Moulali, Hyderabad 500040	Swing Check Type reflux valves for Water Works Size 150 to 300 mm PNI and Size 50 to 125 mm PN 1.6	IS 05312 : 84 Part : 01
24. 2366355	92-05-16	Sri Vishnu Cement Ltd., Sitapuram Dondapadu Place, Distt. Nalgonda-508236 Andhra Pradesh	Ordinary Portland Cement 43 Grade	IS 08112 : 89
25. 2366456	92-05-16	Parasrampur Cement Pvt. Ltd. E-13, 14, Ambaji Indl. Area Abu Road, Distt. Sirohi (Raj.)	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS 00269 : 89
26. 2366557	92-05-16	Shri Madhopur Cement Pvt. Ltd. H-60-75, Riico Indl. Area Shri Madhopur Distt. Sikar (Raj.)	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS 00269 : 89
27. 2366658	92-05-16	West Assam Milk Producers Co. op. Union Ltd. Changsari, Distt. Kamrup (Assam) 781101	Compounded feeds for cattle Type 2	IS 02052 : 79
28. 2366759	92-05-16	United Pesticides, P.O. & Village Nathupur, Distt. Sonapat (Haryana)	Endosulfan EC	IS 04323 : 80
29. 2366860	92-05-16	Dovi Pesticides, S. No. 737/5, Sevugampatti, Dindigul Road, Batlagundu, Nilakkottai Taluk, Distt. Anna 624202	Quinalphos EC	IS 08028 : 87
30. 2366961	92-05-16	Sree Krishna Minerals F-24/A, Jeedimetla Indl. Dev. Area Madchal TQ. Distt. Rangareddy.	Bleaching Earths	IS 01965 : 72
31. 2367054	92-05-16	A.P. Agro Industries Dev. Corp N. Ltd. Shed No. 9 & 10 Industrial Development Area, Kallur, Kurnool 518003	Monocrotophos SL	IS 08074 : 90
32. 2367155	92-05-16	United Fertilizer Industries Bharat Fertilizer Inds. Ltd. Compound, Majiwada, Distt. Thane.	Monocrotophos SL	IS 08074 : 90

1	2	3	4	5	6
33. 2367256	92-05-16	Kanchan Oil Industries Ltd. Shirladahi, PO Jhagram Distt. Midnapore (WB) 721507	Compounded Feeds for Cattle Type 1 & 2	IS 02052 : 79	
34. 2367357	92-05-16	Ambica Indl. Enterprises, B-93, Indl. Estate, Veerasandra Bangalore 562158	Polyethylene Pipes for Irrigation Laterals Class 1 12 mm DIA	IS 12786 : 89	
35. 2367458	92-05-16	Rajdoot Paints Ltd. A-38 Indl. Area Ghaziabad Bulandshahr Road, Sikandrabad (UP)	Enamel Interior, Finishing	IS 001137 : 75	
36. 2367559	92-05-16	Vimco Industries, 13 F, Industrial Area, Govindpura, Bhopal 462023	Aluminium Paint for General Pur- poses	IS 02339 : 63	
37. 2367660	92-05-16	Atul Glass Industries Ltd., 14/1 Mathura Road, Faridabad 121003	Silvered Glass Mirrors for General Purposes	IS 03438 : 77	
38. 2367761	92-05-16	Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd. 25, Ho Chi Minh Sarani Calcutta 700061	Shoe Polish Paste All Colours	IS 01746 : 85	
39. 2367862	92-05-16	Gaurav Agencies, 8, Shyam Industrial Estate, Loni, Ghaziabad (UP)	Cement Paint  Colour as Required	IS 05410 : 69	
40. 2367963	92-05-16	Bharat Hume Pipe Industries, Millat Nagar, Chopan Road, P.O. Obra, Distt. Sonbhadra 231219	Precast Concrete Pipes Class NP2 Size 900 to 1200 mm Class NP4 Size 900, 1000 an 1800 mm	IS 00458 : 88	
41. 2368056	92-05-16	Preeti Industries Village Kamli, Parwanoo Distt. Solan (HP)	PVC insulated cables for work in G voltage upto & Incl 1100 V	IS 00694 : 77	
42. 2368157	92-05-16	Pratibha Industries Plot No. E-92, Upside Indl. area Surajpur 'B' Distt. Ghaziabad	Precast Manhole Covers Grade Light, Medium and Heavy	IS 12592 : 88 Part : 01	
43. 2368258	92-05-16	Jayco Pipes Pvt. Ltd. 58/3, Site No. IV, Indl. Area Sahibabad (UP) 201010	UPVC Pipes for Potable Water Supplies Class 1 Size 125 to 180 mm Class 2 Size 63 to 180 mm Class 3 Size 40 to 180 mm	IS 04985 : 88	
44. 2368339	92-05-16	Manak Enterprises M.T.A C-24/1, Basni Phase I Jodhpur (Raj.) 342003	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS 00269 : 89	
45. 2368460	92-05-16	New Shivani Cements Pvt. Ltd. E-38/39, Riico Indl. Area, Behror, Distt. Alwar (Raj.)	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS 00269 : 89	
46. 2368561	92-05-16	Safex Fire Services, 202 A, Dhanraj Industrial Estate, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel (W) Bombay 400013	Gas Cartridge for use in Fire Extinguishers Capacity 120 and 180 g	IS 04947 : 85	
47. 2368662	92-05-16	Shri Hariganga Cement Ltd. Village Chunala, Tah. Rajura, Distt. Chandrapur (MS)	Ordinary Portland Cement 43 Grade	IS 03112 : 89	
48. 2368763	92-05-16	Rama Wood & General Industries Ltd. Phase III, Industrial Area, Fatwah, Distt. Patna 803206	Plywood for concrete Shuttering	IS 04990 : 81	
49. 2368864	92-05-16	Bellu Industries, 254, GIDC Estate, Naroda Ahmedabad 382330	Non-ferrous Tower Bolts Type 4 Size 100MM	IS 00204 : 78 Part : 02	
50. 2368965	92-05-16	Zenith Industries, 1316, Avanashi Road, Peelamedu Coimbatore 641004	Jet Centrifugal Pump Combination ION ZVI Size 3-25*25	IS 12225 : 87	

1	2	3	4	5	6
51. 2369058	92-05-16	Gautam Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd. A-14, B-8 & 9 Industrial Estate, Moulali Hyderabad 500040	Structural Steel Standard Quality	IS 00226 : 75	
52. 2369159	92-05-16	Coastal Cables (P) Ltd., 1/93 A, Enikepadu P.O. Vijayawada Taluq (AP)	Aluminium Alloy Stranded Conductors	IS 00398 : 76 Part : 01	
53. 2369260	92-05-16	Ahuja Industries Saini Colony, Chota-Saipur Sodal Road, Jalandhar.	M.C.I. Pipe Fittings	IS 01879 : 87	
54. 2369361	92-05-16	Advance Pipes Pvt. Ltd. A-41, Indl. Area, Sikandrabad Distt. Bulandshahr (UP) 203205	Steel Tubes for Mechanical and General Engineering purposes Type FRW, Grade WT 160 Size upto & Incl. 114.3 mm	IS 03601 : 84	
55. 2369462	92-05-16	Advance Pipes Pvt. Ltd., A-41, Industrial Area, Sikandrabad (UP) 203205	Mild Steel Tubes ERW Size 15 to 100 mm Class Light Medium and Heavy Black & Galvanised Screwed and Socketed Ends.	IS 01239 : 79 Part : 01	
56. 2369563	92-05-16	Advance Pipes Pvt. Ltd. A-41, Industrial Area, Sikandrabad (UP) 203205	Steel Tubes for Structural purposes, ERW Grade YST-116 Size 15 to 100 mm Class Light medium and Heavy	IS 01161 : 79	
57. 9369664	92-05-16	Khem Chand Vijay Kumar Metal Indus (P) Ltd. Tanda Road, Jalandhar City 144004	Weldable Structural Steel Grade FE 411 NA MS Rounds	IS 02062 : 84	
58. 2369765	92-05-16	Punjab Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. G.T. Road, Jalandhar Cantt 144010	Weldable Structural Steel MS Rounds Grade FE 4 II NA	IS 02062 : 84	
59. 2369866	92-05-16	Cona Industries, 20-21, Niraj Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E) Bombay 400093	Socket Outlet 16A, 250V Flush Type Multiple Socket Outlets 6A/16A 250v, Flush Type	IS 01293 : 88	
60. 2369967	92-05-16	Premier Industries WH-67, Mayapuri Indl. Area, Phase-I New Delhi 110064	Polypropylene Seats & Caps for Water Closets Comode Grade 2.	IS : 02548 : 83 Part : 02	
61. 2370043	92-05-16	Pithampur Pipes Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 55-56, Pithampur Indl. Area No. 3, Sagore Distt. Dhar (MP).	UPVC Pipes for Drinking Water Supplies Class 2. Size 63 to 110 mm	IS 04985 : 88	
62. 2370144	92-05-16	Classic Cables Navgong Road, Harpalpur, Distt. Chhatarpur	PVC Insulates Cable Carrying Voltage for Working V Sheathed Un-Sheathed.	IS 00694 : 77	
63. 2370245	92-05-16	Shree Shakti Cement Pvt. Ltd. Choudhary Nagar, Brahmani Tarrang PO Vedvyas Rourkela 769041	Portland Slag Cement	IS 00455 : 89	
64. 2370346	92-05-16	Durga Industries, 30-A, Indl. Area, AB Road, Banmore, Distt. Morena (MP).	Aluminium Mixed Twisted Conductor	IS 00398 : 79 Part : 04	
65. 2370447	92-05-16	Hi-Tech Pipes Ltd. Plot No. 10, Indl. Area, Sikandrabad, Distt. Bulandshahr (UP) 203205	Electrical Welded Steel Tubes for Water Gas & Sewage-water ERW 30 Grade Size upto Black Plain end	IS 03589 : 81	
66. 2370548	92-05-16	Hi-Tech Pipes Limited, Plot No. 10, Industrial Area, Distt. Sikandrabad (UP) 203205	MS Tubes ERW Black Size 15 to 65 mm & 80 to 150 mm, Class Light, medium & heavy.	IS 01239 : 79 Part : 01	
67. 2370649	92-05-16	Hi-Tech Pipes Limited, Plot No. 10, Industrial Area, Sikandrabad (UP) 203205	Steel Tubes for Construction purposes ERW Black Grade Size 15 to 150 mm.	IS 01161 : 79	

1	2	3	4	5	6
68. 2370750	92-05-16	Modern Cable Co. 38, Pravasi Indl. Estate Off. Aarey Road, Goregaon (East) Bombay 400063	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages up to & Incl. 1100 V unsheathed with copper conductor	IS : 00694 : 77	
69. 2370351	92-05-16	Lakhani Lamp Industries D-107, Phase-I, IDA, Jeedimetla, Outbulapur Mandal, R.R. Distt. (AP)	General Service Electric Bulbs 15 to 100 Watts 230 V Coiled Coil B-22 CAP	IS 00418 : 73	
70. 2370952	92-05-16	Steel Authority of India Ltd., Bokaro Steel Plant, Sail R&C Lab (Chemical) Bokaro Steel City Distt. Dhanbad 827001	Toluene Pure Nitration Grade	IS 00537 : 67	
71. 2371045	92-05-16	Modi Steel Wire Mfg. Company (Cable Divn.) Plot No. 15, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras 600052	PVC Insulated (Heavy Duty) Electric Cables for Working Voltages up to & Incl. 1100 V with Aluminium Conductor	IS 01554 : 83 Part : 01	
72. 2371146	92-05-16	R.P. Home Appliances Pvt. Ltd. D-386 & D-354, Sector X NOIDA (UP)	Propeller Type AC Ventilating Fans	IS 02312 : 67	
73. 2371247	92-05-16	Modern Door Devices Pvt. Ltd. C-75, A, Sector 8, NOIDA (UP)	Stainless Steel Butt Hinges	IS : 12817 : 89	
74. 2371348	92-05-16	Prakash Industries Ltd. Village Panchi, Bagpat Road Meerut.	Structural Steel Standard Quality	IS : 00226 : 75	
75. 2371449	92-05-16	Doaba Steel Rolling Mills, Amloh Road Mandi Gobindgarh (PB)	Weldable Structural Steel Grade FE 410 WA Size UP to & Incl. 40mm	IS 02062 : 84	
76. 2371550	92-05-16	Process Engineering Co. (Cul) 1A, Sarat Chandra Dhar Road, Calcutta 700090	Non-Pressure Stoves Capillary FED Multiwick Type	IS 02980 : 86	
77. 2371651	92-05-16	Khemha Ispat Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 252/1, Sector 24, Faridabad 121005	Cold Rolled Low Carbon Steel Strips Grade 'O' & 'D' Thickness 0.25 to 2.5 mm	IS 03513 : 86	
78. 2371752	92-05-16	General Engg. Works, 12/2 Mile Stone, Mathura Road, Faridabad.	M.S. Wire for General Eng. Purposes Size 1.4 to 5.6 mm	IS 00280 : 78	
79. 2371853	92-05-16	Chopra Transmission Wires Pvt. Ltd., G-752, Road No. 9, F-2, VKIA, Jaipur 302013	Aluminium Conductors Galvanised Steel Reinforced	IS 00398 : 76 Part : 02	
80. 2371954	92-05-16	Mahesh Vegetable Products, Survey No. 617, Moulali, Malkajgiri Mandal, R.R. Distt. (AP)	Vanaspati	IS 10633 : 86	
81. 2372047	92-05-16	Century Cement (Prop. Century Textile & Inds.) P.O. Baikunth Distt. Raipur (MP) 493116	Portland Slag Cement	IS 00455 : 80	
82. 2372143	92-05-01	Madras Cement Ltd. Jayanthipuram, Jagayyapet, Krishna Distt. 521175	Ordinary Portland Cement 43 Grade	IS 08112 : 89	
83. 2372249	92-06-01	Patle Cement & Industries Ltd. Village Prithvipura, Teh. Jaitaran, Distt. Pali	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS 00269 : 89	
84. 2372350	92-06-01	Today Synthetics Pvt. Ltd. (Cement Divn.) F-147(A), Riico Industrial Area, Bilia, Bhilwara 311001	Ordinary portland Cement 33 Grade	IS 00269 : 89	

1	2	3	4	5
85. 2372451	92-06-01	Prapti Products 4 Shivaji Colony Off Andheri Kurla Road, Bombay 400099	Sphygmomanometer Aneroid Type	IS 07652 : 88
86. 2372552	92-06-01	Vohra Industries, Khasra No. 76, Village Ranhola, Nangloi-Najafgarh Road, Delhi 110043	Latex Foam Rubber Products Cored Type Grade A C & F only	IS 01741 : 69
87. 2372653	92-06-01	Parda Steels Pvt. Ltd. Indore Ratlam Road, Ghatabillool, Distt. Dhar	MSD Steel Bars Grade FE 415 Size 8 mm to 25mm (Excl. 18 & 22)	IS 01786 : 85
88. 2372754	92-06-01	Parda Steels Pvt. Ltd. Indore Ratlam Road, Ghatabillool, Distt. Dhar	Structural Steel Standard Quality Size 8 mm to 25 mm	IS 00226 : 75
89. 2372855	92-06-01	Parda Steels Pvt. Ltd. Indore Ratlam Road, Ghatabillool, Distt. Dhar	Weldable Structural Steel Grade FE 410 WA	IS 02062 : 84

[No. CMD/13 : 11]

N. SRINIVASAN, Addl. Director General

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 1992

क्र.सं. 2433 .--भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1983 के विनियम 1 के उपविनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो पत्रद्वारा अधिष्ठाित करता है कि जिन लाइनसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं:

## अनुसूची

क्र.सं. लाइनसं.	लागू होने की तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	लाइसेंस के प्रतीत वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	IS : सं./ताग
1	2	3	4	5
1. 2372956	92-06-01	प्रेसोडेट इंस्टीट्यूट, सी-1/30/5 ग/54 एम आई डी सी, फेज III नारोड, अहमदाबाद-382330	नैनाधियान 25 प्रतिशत (द्र/प्र) इस्पात डी पी	IS 02569 : 78
2. 2373049	92-06-01	तत्वालथर एरो इंस्टीट्यूट, 806, नालावाला मकान गेस्ट्रोल एडवेंच्युरी रोड, कोलाबा स्वामी चौक, नागपुर।	पावर थ्रेशर की सुरक्षा प्रोक्षामा, गुंभीत शक्तिशाली, पतारदार भरणाई रेटिंग 3.7 किमा (5 परवर्गकित) केवल	IS 09020 : 79
3. 2373150	92-06-01	यूनाइटेड फटिलाइजर इंस्टीट्यूट, भारत फटिलाइजर्स इंड. लि., कंपाउंड, महाराष्ट्र ठाणे	मिथाइल पैराथियान 2 प्र. (द्र/प्र) सुरकत पूर्ण तान्त्रिक फार्मिलेशन का केवल	IS 08960 : 73
4. 2373251	92-06-01	डी सी इस्पात होम प्रोडक्ट्स लि., 32/1, 2, 3 गोलवाडी, गोकपालधर- (पू.) जिला ठाणे।	आयोडीन युक्त नमक केवल	IS 07224 : 85
5. 2373352	92-06-01	यय लक्ष्मी सप्लाय कारपोरेशन, 8 पागलाडंगा रोड, डा. धापा, कलकत्ता-700039	केलवर्स के जूते, रबड़ के सले वाले	IS 03735 : 84
6. 2373453	92-06-01	एक्स अर. मैन मैक इंस्टीट्यूट, 1/42 नाथियुडी डा. सत्तूर, तानुक, जिला कामराज	डिजली बंद निरापद दियासलाई	IS 02653 : 80
7. 237354	92-06-01	डेको पेस्टी साइडस, क्रॉस-73 /5, सेवगामपट्टी, वेल्लानुगु सीलकोट्टाई तानुक-624202	मिथाइल पैराथियान 50 (द्र/प्र) ईसी फार्मिलेशन केवल	IS 02865 : 78

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. 2373653	92-06-01	श्री राम साइंस कैमीकल्स, 11-ई, सिपकोट कॉम्प्लेक्स, पुडुकोट्टाई (तमिलनाडु)-622 002	एन्डीसर्फेस 36 प्र. (इ/प्र), ई सी फार्मूलेशन केवल	IS 01323: 80	
9. 2373756	92-06-01	श्री रामसाइंस कैमीकल्स, 11-ई, सिपकोट कॉम्प्लेक्स, पुडुकोट्टाई (तमिलनाडु)-622002	क्विनालफॉस 25 प्र. (इ/प्र) ई सी फार्मूलेशन केवल	IS 08028: 87	
10. 2373857	92-06-01	श्री रामसाइंस कैमीकल्स, 11-ई, सिपकोट कॉम्प्लेक्स, पुडुकोट्टाई (तमिलनाडु)-622002	फावेलरेट 20 प्र. (इ/प्र) ई सी फार्मूलेशन केवल	IS 11977: 87	
11. 2378958	92-06-16	संगीता एन्साइज प्रो. लि., एन-1/15, एम ग्राई डी सी, तारापुर, जिला ठाणे	ब्रिज री को इस्तर ताप स्थायी, 750, 230 वी एल्युमीनियम को तल प्लेट सहित	IS 00366: 85	
12. 2374051	92-06-16	वेस्टर्न इंडिया प्लाईवुड लि., मिन्न रोड, बालिपटनम, केन्नोर (केरल)	सामान्य प्रयोजनों हेतु बी डब्ल्यू प्रार ओर एम ओर ग्रेड, सभी टाइप	IS 00303: 89	
13. 2374152	92-06-16	मेशनल टाइल्स कारपो, 36 ईड० एस्सि, फेन 1, पंचकुला-134109	पक्ष पर बिछाने के लिए कंक्रीट की टाइल (सामान्य प्रयोग ओर हेवी ड्यूटी)	IS 01237: 80	
14. 2374253	92-06-16	किंग स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स, जी टी रोड (सरहिन्द साइड), गंडी गोबिन्दगढ़	बेल्डनीय संरचना इस्पात, ग्रेड 410 डब्ल्यू ए, तप्त बेल्डनीय इस्पात के प्लेट, साइज 75 ग्राई ए एस एक 20 मिमी	IS 02062: 84	
15. 2374354	92-06-16	प्रभात उद्योग, 2-3-695, लाल बाग, जिन्दातिलिस्म मठ रोड, अम्बरपेट, हैदराबाद-500013	विटवां एल्युमीनियम के वर्न (पकाने के) लिए भोजन परोसने के लिए और भोजन रखने तथा बैकिंग के लिए) नानस्ट्रिक् चैप सहित	IS 01660: 82 भाग : 01	
16. 2374455	92-06-16	यूनाइटेड पेट्स, स्ट्रीट नं. 4, समगपुर, दिल्ली-110042	सबनों के अक्षर प्रयोग के लिए संगठित फिनिशिंग हेतु होम न, सनी ग्रेड, मकद की छंटा	IS: 00131: 75	
17. 2374556	92-06-16	रोयन लैटेक्स प्रो. लि., शेड नं. ए-2, 6104/12 जी आर्डी डी सी अंकलेश्वर, जिला मद्रास (गुजरात)- 393002	शल्मक्रिया हेतु दराने, साइज 3 से 3 (दोनों माथिक) केवल	IS 04148: 89	
18. 2374657	92-06-16	रिलेक्सॉन बाया एंड फॉन्ट डिजाइन, भाफ श्री दिग्विजय सोमेंट कं. लि., 6/2, जी टी रोड, कोन्नागर, दुर्गल (पं. बं.)	कुशनिग के लिए संश्लिष्ट रख बहुत सारियल जटा की गतिधवां	IS 11060: 84	
19. 2374759	92-06-16	प्रेम स्टील एंड एलाइड इंडस्ट्रीज, जी टी रोड (सरहिन्द साइड), गंडी गोबिन्दगढ़	बेल्डनीय संरचना इस्पात ग्रेड 415 डब्ल्यू ए, इस्पात के गोल सरिण साइज 40 मिमी तक	IS 02062: 84	
20. 2374859	92-06-16	ग्रनीसमा एसोसिएट्स, 237 नोर्गो संरक्षित, नकजगढ़ रोड, नई दिल्ली-110043	1100 वी तक कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोहित एल्युमीनियम ओर गांवा चालकी वाला खोलदार ओर खोलरहित केवल	IS 00694: 77	
21. 2374960	92-06-16	कायासाकी केवल इंडस्ट्रीज, 32/3 रोड, भागिन नगर, कुरुणा नगर, दिल्ली-110051	1100 वी तक कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोहित एल्युमीनियम ओर गांवा चालकी वाला खोलदार ओर खोलरहित केवल	IS 00694: 77	

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	2375051	92-06-16	मुम्बई फंडस्ट्रेट, 42-43 एम्बेड्ज एरिया, गुड्डादीप जिला कार्मेल (म. प्र.)	मिनीपत्र प्रेषण हेतु एल्यूमीनियम के सड़दार चालक	IS 00398: 76 भाग : 01
23.	2375154	92-06-16	शाहू स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 1221, सीवा कर्नाल रोड, मस्ताज तातुक कर्नाल, जिला मेहसाणा	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)	IS 00220: 75
24.	2375255	92-06-16	दि एल्यूमीनियम इंडस्ट्रीज लि., लिगाम पल्ला, हैदराबाद-50013	मृत्ति उच्च बोल्टिंग हेतु (400 किग्रा और अधिक हेतु) जस्तोहित इस्पात प्रबलित एल्यूमीनियम चालक	IS 00398: 82 भाग : 05
25.	2375356	92-06-16	के.एल. स्टील लि., लाग कुर्मी के पास, जी.टी. रोड, गाजियाबाद	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)	IS 00226: 75
26.	2375457	92-06-16	शार. पा. इंडस्ट्रीज, कन्दलीक बागपत रोड, मेरठ (उ.प्र.) 250002	गिरबाय स्टील बहुबलता टाइप, निकित प्रेम लेपित छांचा ईंधन की टंकी	IS 00980: 86
27.	2375558	92-06-16	वेबी पेस्टीमाइज्ड, क्र.सं. 747/5, सईगामनदो बाटसागुन्डू तिलाककोट्टाई तातुक 624202	गामा सी एल सी (लिफ्टेड) 20 प्रतिफल (इ/प्र) ई सी फार्मिलेशन केवल	IS 00632: 78
28.	2375659	92-06-16	पूनाइटेड पेस्टीमाइज्ड, ग्राम ब.डा. नायपुर, जिला सीतापत (हरियाणा)	मिथाइल पिराथिमात 50 प्रतिफल (इ/प्र) ई सी फार्मिलेशन केवल	IS 00865: 78
29.	2375760	92-06-16	जोन ओके एंड गोहन लि., जी टी रोड, मोहन नगर, गाजियाबाद 201007	लेपित प्रबलक-किस्म कागज टाइप केवल	IS 00715: 76 भाग : 01
30.	2375861	92-06-16	जवाहन प्लाईवुड इंड. प्रा. लि., सांचा रोड, इंड एरिया, साहसपुर जिला-मेहराबून (उ.प्र.)	कंसीट गटरिंग कार्य हेतु प्लाईवुड	IS 04990: 81
31.	2375962	92-06-16	जवाहन प्लाईवुड इंड. प्रा. लि., सांचा रोड, इंड एरिया, साहसपुर, जिला-मेहराबून (उ.प्र.)	नामाला प्रयोगों हेतु प्लाईवुड टाइप "ए.स" ग्रेड की इन्सूलेशन	IS 00303: 89
32.	2376055	92-06-16	वेस्ट बंगाल प्लाईवुड एंड एलाईड प्रॉडक्ट्स लि., कालीपुर, बंग-बंग, जिला-24 परगना (पं. बंगाल)	मयूरी उपयोग हेतु प्लाईवुड	IS 00710: 76
33.	2376156	92-06-16	शाहू स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 2321, सीवा-कर्नाल, हाइवे, सांतेज, तातुक कर्नाल, जिला मेहसाणा	वेस्टनोय संरचना इस्पात, ग्रेड 415 इन्सू. मोन सरिए, साइज 8 मिमी से 32 मिमी तक व्यास	IS 02062: 84
34.	2376257	92-06-16	विशुल प्रायंट एंड स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज, 37 फौज इंड एस्टेट, पाकोरा, जिला-जयगंज (महाराष्ट्र) 424201	वस्तुनिष्ठ और आरक्षण तैयारी हेतु 15 किग्रा के बीकोर कनस्तर	IS 10325: 89
35.	2376358	92-06-16	मचिन बायर्स लि., अमरावती लि., प्रा-गोबिंदी जि-कलदेश्वर, जि-नागरपुर	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)	IS 00226: 75
36.	2376459	92-06-16	अय कैमिकल्स, 14/1 मयुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद, (हरियाणा) 121003	2,4-डी हाइड्रॉक्सी, 34 (इ/प्र) ईसी फार्मिलेशन	IS 10243: 82
37.	2376560	92-06-16	संनोय टिन कंटेनर्स प्लॉट नं. 7-119, डी-2 सेव रोड के पास, बंगलौर रोड, कुरुगुल 518003	वस्तुनिष्ठ और आरक्षण तैयारी हेतु 15 किग्रा के बीकोर कनस्तर	IS 10325: 89

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	2376661	92-06-16	बगर बनमार्ग लि., धा--गुमानाडा, डा--वाइवाडाना धावा अतन्वपुर, जि--कांयेनहार (उड्डेसा) 758021	वनसर्गि	IS 10633:86
39.	2376762	92-06-16	राको मॉन्टे कार्मस एंड इंडस्ट्रिज प्रा. लि., असथा नं. 8, कारनपुर ब्लॉक-कैमरा, इटारसी (म. प्र.) 461111	33 ग्रेड साधारण पाटेलैंड सीमेंट	IS 00269:89
40.	2376863	92-06-16	स्वानियर एन पाइप, 3--बोर्ड एरिया, ग्राममोर, मुर्सा (म. प्र.)	पूर्व डूने कंक्रेट पाइप, साइज 500 से 800 मिमी तक एनपी 2 श्रेणी रिजट और साफेट टाइप	IS 00458:88
41.	2376964	92-06-16	हीरा इंडस्ट्रीज लि., धा--पान्नीपानी, गोशम रोड, जगदलपुर (म. प्र.)	पॉटलैंड धातुमल सीमेंट	IS 00455:89
42.	2377057	92-06-16	गोड्डन सीमा इंडस्ट्रीज, फ. मं. 1/7-8 उत्तवापट्टो रोड, कालाूर डा, लिम्बालम तालुक, मडुरै--526709	टंगस्टन तंतु के साधारण सेवा में बन्ध 15 वाट से 100 वाट, 230 वा, कुंडलित कुंडलो	IS 00418:78
43.	2377158	92-06-16	कॉममॉन केबल प्रा. लि., प्लाट नं. जे.-37, एनआईसीसी एरिया, अम्बाबा, भांगिक	1100 बी तक कार्यकारी बोल्टना के लिए पोलोसी रोडिन कवचिन और कवचिन एनयुमोनियम और नोवा फालक बिजली को केबल	IS 01554:88 भाग : 01
44.	2377259	92-06-16	मोशम सीमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., आइकी प्रा, मोशम तालुक, कार्पा: हुनुमादबाद रोड, गुलबर्गा --585104	33 ग्रेड साधारण पॉटलैंड सीमेंट	IS 00269:87
45.	2377360	92-06-16	दत्तात्रेय केबल प्रा. लि., ए-2/3 एमआईसीसी, कलयेबर, जि--नागपुर	शिरोंपरि प्रेवज हेतु एनयुमोनियम के लड़वार चालक	IS 00398:76 भाग : 01
46.	2377461	92-06-16	दत्तात्रेय केबल प्रा लि., ए-2/3 एमआईसीसी, कलयेबर, जि--नागपुर	1100 बी तक कार्यकारी बोल्टना के लिए पोलोसी रोडिन खोलवार और खोलरहित एनयुमोनियम चालक वाले केबल	IS 00394:77
47.	2377562	92-06-16	भारतीय कटर डैमर लि., 20/4 मद्रगा रोड, करीदाबाद--121005	प्रदाश्रीन लाइन एनो मॉटर स्टार्टर, 16 ए, 3 फेज 415 बी, 4 ध्रुव उपयोगिता संबंध एम-3 श्रेणी इन्स्टॉलमेंट ड्यूटी 0.1 रोघन स्तर 600 बी	IS 08544:77 भाग : 01
48.	2377663	92-06-16	श्रीनवास पाइप, ई-13, एमआईसीसी, हिलना, नागपुर--440028	पेयजल आपूर्ति हेतु यूपीसीसी को पाइप श्रेणी 2, साइज 63 मिमी से 110 मिमी साइड सिरे	IS 01917:88
49.	2377764	92-06-16	आर. एर. मॉन्टेडन लि., धा एथ डा. दोलतसिंह, लजिरकापुर, जि--वटियाला (पंजाब)	पेयजल आपूर्ति हेतु यूपीसीसी के पाइप श्रेणी 2, साइज 63 से 100 मिमी, श्रेणी 3, साइज 40 मिमी से 110 मिमी साइड सिरे	IS 04933:89
50.	2377865	92-06-16	जे. बी. एन साइज इंडस्ट्रीज, नो-48 एमआईसीसी एरिया, गानमार्ग 431401	पूर्व डूने कंक्रेट पाइप, एनपी 2 श्रेणी साइज 300 मिमी केबल	IS 00458:88
51.	2377966	92-06-16	विमल पेन्ट साइज, प्लाट नं. 93, लिन्वाडियापुर, रानावन पावर हाउस, जि--गोधोसगर, (गुजरात)	फोरेट को पुन रीकन, बानेदार कै- स्ल बंद केबल	IS 09350:80

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	2378059	92-06-16	उर्वशी इंजीनियर्स, 47 इंड. एरिया, माला-485001	सिमरुद्धर ए. पी. टाईम 78	IS 08034: 89
53.	2378160	92-06-16	पॉटर आर्टिफिट ( प्रा ) लि., मथुराशान, वासनर्गा रोड, मकधाना जेत, मरौल नाका, अंग्रेजी ( पूर्व ) बम्बई- 400059	मुथाइय अग्निशायक, यांत्रिक भाग टाईम धारिता 9 मिटर	IS 10204: 82
54.	2378261	92-06-16	चिराग सीमेंट्स प्रा लि, ई-28, रिक्को इंड. एरिया, बिहरोर, जि—प्रतापपुर	33 ग्रेड साधारण पॉर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS 00269: 89
55.	2378362	92-06-16	यूनि एयर रेफ्रिजेशन प्रा. लि, बो-12 पेंडर—9, नौएडा ( उ. प्र. )	करारा एयरकंडीशनर, विंडकी टाईम 4500 कि.मी/घं ( 1.5 टो ) कमी- नक एफ—22 ( आर—22 ) 850 बी कुल पावर निवेश 2200 वा और प्रविष्टा 10.5	IS 01301: 71
56.	2378463	92-06-16	कैमटेक इंजीनियर्स, एफ—25, पंचगढ तिलकनगर, नई दिल्ली—110018	इथाइल ग्लाइकोल, प्रशीतन रोधी	IS 05759: 70
57.	2378564	92-06-16	विशी लिमिटेड ( बकिंगम एंड कार्बेटिक मिल्स ) स्टीफेन्सन रोड, परिम्वर, मद्रास—600012	टोपी और बरमानी हेतु रंगे सूती कपड़े, जल प्रतिकर्षी	IS 02422: 85
58.	2378665	92-06-16	विशी लिमिटेड ( बकिंगम एंड कार्बेटिक मिल्स ) स्टीफेन्सन रोड, परिम्वर, मद्रास—600012	बर्दी के लिए पॉलीएस्टर मिश्रित सूत का कपड़ा	IS 11248: 85
59.	2378766	92-06-16	विशी लिमिटेड ( बकिंगम एंड कार्बेटिक मिल्स ) स्टीफेन्सन रोड, परिम्वर, मद्रास—600012	सूती चारपाये वाला कमीश का कपड़ा विरंजित और रंगा केवल	IS 01144: 88
60.	2378867	92-06-16	विशी लिमिटेड ( बकिंगम एंड कार्बेटिक मिल्स ) स्टीफेन्सन रोड, परिम्वर, मद्रास—600012	सूती क्लिफ, हिम्म 3, ( 145×125 ) अतिज घाकी आर. मे रंगी	IS 00177: 80
61.	2378968	92-07-01	अशोक कैमिकल्स ( इंडिया ), एपी 307, 13 वां स्ट्रीट, पेरियार नगर, मोगटूर, मद्रास—600080	कोननार ग्राय रंग निमिलिया और मिश्रित डोप केवल	IS 05346: 75
62.	2379061	92-07-01	श्री रागमाइडू कैमिकल्स ई-11, स्पिकोट काम्पलेक्स, पोडुकोट्टाई ( तमि. ) 622002	मिथाइल पैराथियान 20% ( इ/इ ) भूषण वर्ण फास्फोरेशन केवल	IS 08960: 78
63.	2379162	92-06-16	एल. एम. पी. वनस्पति प्रॉडक्ट्स, 298-सी, सूरामंगलम, मेनरोड, सैलम 626009	वनस्पति	IS 10633: 86
64.	2379263	92-07-01	टोरेन्ट केमल्स लि, ( पूर्व में—महेन्द्रा इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लि ) प्रा—कमला मिशन रोड, नादियाड 387001	जड़ित संस्थापन हेतु इलेस्टोमर रोधित केबल, पीवीसी के कोल अदी।	IS 09968: 81
65.	2379364	92-07-01	महावीर प्रसाद एंड कं., ए-4/1 माइड 4 इंड. एरिया, साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद ( उ. प्र. )	15 डिग्री के कन्वर के लिए स्प्रूनिंग के डककन	IS 10325: 89
66.	2379465	92-07-01	फ्लेक्सोकेय, ई-2/196-वी शास्त्रीनगर ( सराय रोहिला ) दिल्ली—110052	1100 बी तक कार्यकारी बोल्डता हेतु पीपीसी रोधित खोलदार और खोलरहित एल्युमीनियम पायकों वाली केबल	IS 00694: 77

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	2379566	92-07-01	ग्रन्टा हीट मिस्टस, पी बी-72/3, वजीरपुर इंडो एरिया, दिल्ली-110052	पानी गम करने के खनिज खोल- धार तापन एपीमेंट	IS 04159: 83
68.	2379667	92-07-01	घनुरल इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 116-117 आईडीसी हिसार रोड, रोहतक ( हरियाणा ) 124001	बाघ सेलों और धनस्पति हेतु 15 किसा के कमस्तर	IS 10325: 89
69.	2379768	92-07-01	यूनाटेड पेस्टीसाइड्स, ग्राम एच डा. माथपुर, जि--सोनीपत ( हरियाणा )	डाइमिथोएट 30% ( द्र/द्र ) ईसी फार्मुलेशन केवल	IS 03903: 84
70.	2379869	92-07-01	जयमल इलेक्ट्रिकल्स एप्लाइड्स आ एच डा० सुरेली, महरोली रोड, गुडगांव-122001	बिजली की इस्तरियां, तापस्थायी सहित 750 वा, 230 वो एल्युमीनियम की तब प्लेट सहित	IS 00366: 85
71.	2379970	92-07-01	ग्रान्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स ( इंडिया ) गवर्मेन्ट स्कूल, धाबाघा घा, फरीदाबाद	एक फेजी छोटे एसी पंखा इयूटी मोटर श्रेणी ई रोशन सहित 105 वा, 230 वो, संघारित टाइप स्टांड और रत	IS 00996: 79
72.	2380046	92-07-01	रजनीशंका केवल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, 511/1, बांडव रोड, विश्वास नगर, दिल्ली--110032	1100 वो तक कार्यकारी वोल्ता के लिए खोलदार और खोलरहित एल्युमीनियम और तांबा जालकों वाली पीथीसी रोशित केवल	IS 00694: 77
73.	2380147	92-07-01	प्रियदर्शनी केवल इंडस्ट्रीज, 32/3, ईस्ट घाशाव नगर, दिल्ली--110051	1100 वो तक कार्यकारी वोल्ता के लिए कवचित और प्रकवचित एल्युमीनियम और तांबा जालकों वाली केवल	IS 01554: 88 भाग : 01
74.	2380248	92-07-01	बेलगुडी सीमेंट प्रा. लि., बेलगुडी प्रा, जि--बेलसगाम 591139	43 ग्रेड माधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	IS 08112: 89
75.	2380349	92-07-01	श्री लक्ष्मण रोलिंग मिल्स, 359, हूँरिंग, कानपुर	एचएनडी सरिण, ग्रेड 415 साइज 8 मिमी से 32 मिमी तक	IS 01786: 85
76.	2380450	92-07-01	स्वरूप ईपीकल्स ( प्रा ) लि, बाटर वर्क्स रोड, ऐच बाग, लखनऊ 226004	बीएचसी ( एच सी एच ) 6.5% ( द्र/द्र ) डग्गुडीपी सांद्र फार्मुलेशन केवल	IS 00562: 78
77.	2380551	92-07-01	वि कोर्ट विलियम वा. लि., 6 ए. जी० टी० रोड, कोल्लार जि--दुमली ( प०ब० )	गाडड और रबिंग रस्सी	IS 03623: 78
78.	2380652	92-07-01	अपेक्स इंडस्ट्रीज, राधामगर डा--मुन्दर बक, जि--बर्दमान-713360	सामान्य प्रयोजनों हेतु बेलचे, चौकोर चोच के बेलचे--1.8 किया० और गोल मॉक के बेलचे-- 1.6 किया० ग्रेड	IS 00274: 81 भाग 01
79.	2380753	92-07-01	ट्रावनकोर फैब्रिक एंड मैनु. कं. लि. पो. वा. नं. 19, कलामसरे, कांचीन ( केरल )-883104	कापर ऑक्सीक्लोराइड 56% ( द्र/द्र ) ओपी फार्मुलेशन	IS 12873: 80
80.	2380854	92-07-01	रोहताम इंडस्ट्रीज ( सीमेंट बिजनेस ) बालमिया नगर, जि--रोहताम ( बिहार )-821305	पोर्टलैंड सावुनन सीमेंट	IS 00455: 89
81.	2380955	92-07-01	एनसक्तिसे. ( पी एंड ए ) प्रा० लि, प्लॉट नं. 24, एवं 25, गणेश इंड. एस्टेट, घा--बाधिव लालुक बसाई जि--ठाणे	ग्रामिणमन हेतु यांत्रिक भाग उत्पन्न करने के लिए, पुरो प्रोटीन भाग	IS 04989: 87 भाग : 03

1	2	3	4	5	6
82.	2381048	92-07-01	नंदादीप कंकीट प्रॉडक्ट्स, 8-7 एमआईडीसी, ओममानाबाद	पूर्व छेके कंकीट पाइप थ्रेणी एनपी 2, साइज 300, 450, 600, 800 और 900 मिमी साइज सिरे	IS 00458 : 88
83.	2381149	92-07-01	डूबेल"स इलेक्ट्रो वर्क्स, पहला तल, मन्तगुरु एस्टेट, गैरेटोड के परे, मोरेगांव ( पू ) बम्बई-400063	एल्युमीनियम चालकों के लिए सीपी- डन टाइप एल्युमीनियम के नालिकाकार सिरे	IS 08309 : 76
84.	2381250	92-07-01	डीआरएम स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि, मुरबाद रोड, उल्होस नगर, जि-ठाणे	एनएसडी गरिण ग्रेड 415 पाइज 8 मिमी से 20 मिमी तक	IS 01780 : 85
85.	2381351	92-07-01	डीआरएम स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि, मुरबाद रोड, उल्होस नगर, जि-ठाणे	संरचना इस्पात के वेल्डिंग हेतु इलवा बिलेट इंगट	IS 08014 : 78
86.	2381452	92-07-01	यूनिक रोलिंग मिल्स प्रा लि, ऊर्ला इंड एरिया, ऊर्ला, रायपुर ( म. प्र. )-493221	बेल्डनीय संरचना इस्पात, ग्रेड 410 इलवा, एक समान एंगल और फ्लैट	IS 02002 : 84
87.	2381553	92-07-01	लेखता इलेक्ट्रानिक इंडस्ट्रीज ( प्रा ) लि., नं. 1, 4-आ क्रॉस स्ट्रीट, इंदिरा नगर, मद्रास-600020	बिजली की इस्तरिया, तापस्थायी सहित 60 वा, 240 वा, एल्युमी- नियम मिश्रधातु की पलप्लेट सहित	IS 00300 : 85
88.	2381654	92-07-01	सतीश स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स, 320-ए, जी टी. रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032	संरचना इस्पात ( मानक किस्म )	IS 00220 : 75
89.	2381755	92-07-01	अल एक्वा पाइप्स ( इंडिया ) प्रा लि, 40/1 ए-2 एंड 4 ए 2, एफिएल प्रा, अथनकुलम, एबीरामम, कामुथी तालुक रामनव जि--623601	यूबीवीसी पाइप, थ्रेणी 2 और थ्रेणी 3, साइज 110 मिमी तक, साइज सिरे और पट्टी सिरे वाले	IS 04986 : 85
90.	2381856	92-07-01	मिनकैप ( इंडिया ) प्रा० लि०, बी-16 ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज II, दिल्ली-110020	बनस्पति रोलिंग हेतु एनडीसी के घाटक, धारिका 2 कि०मी० और 5 कि०मी० के रोल	IS 10340 : 80

[ सं के प्रवि / 13 : 1 ]  
एन श्रीनिवासन, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th October, 1992

G.O. 2933. —In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	C.M./f. No.	Operative Date	Name & Address of the Party	Article/Process covered by the licence	IS No./Tar
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2372956	92-06-01	President Industries C-1/30/53/54 MIDC, Phase III, Naroda Ahmedabad 382330	Malathion 20% (m/m) WDP	IS 02502 : 73
2.	2373049	92-06-01	Tundalwar Agro Industries 906, Nalawala Bhavan Central Avenue Road, Kolaba Swami Chowk, Nagpur.	Safety Requirements for Power Threshers Spike Tooth, Cylinder Type feeding System Chute, Rating 3.7 KW (5 HP) only	IS 02020 : 79
3.	2373150	92-06-01	United Fertilizer Industries, Bharat Fertilizer Inds. Ltd. Compound, Majiwada, Thane.	Methyl Prathion 2% (m/m) Dusting Powder Concentrate Formulation only	IS 08960 : 78

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. 2373251	92-06-01	DCW Home Products Ltd. 32/1, 2, 3, Shelwadi Village Palghar (E) Distt. Thane.	Iodized Salt Only	IS 07224 : 85	
5. 2373352	92-06-01	Jay Lakshmi Supply Corpn. 8, Pagladanga Road, PO Dhapa Calcutta 700039	Canvas Shoes, Rubber Soles only	IS 03735 : 84	
6. 2373453	92-06-01	Ex-Airman Match Industries 1/42, Nathigudi PO Sattur Taluk Distt. Kannur	Safety Matches in Boxes only	IS 02653 : 80	
7. 2373554	92-06-01	Devi Pesticides S. No. 737/5 Savugampatti Bailagundu Nilakottai Taluk 624202	Methyl Parathion 50% (m/m) EC formulation only	IS 02865 : 78	
8. 2373655	92-06-01	Sree Ramcides Chemicals 11-E, Sipcot Complex Pudukottai (TN) 622002	Endosulfan 35% (m/m) EC Formulation only	IS 04323 : 80	
9. 2373756	92-06-01	Sree Ramcides Chemicals 11-E, Sipcot Complex Pudukottai (TN) 622002	Quinalphos 25% (m/m) EC formulation only	IS 08028 : 87	
10. 2373857	92-06-01	Sree Ramcides Chemicals 11-E, Sipcot Complex Pudukottai (TN) 622002	Fenvalerate 20% (m/m) EC Formulation only	IS 11997 : 87	
11. 2373958	92-06-16	Sangeeta Appliances Pvt. Ltd. F-1/15, MIDC Tarapur Distt. Thane.	Electric Irons, Thermostatic, 750W, 230 V with Aluminium Alloy Sole Plate	IS 00366 : 85	
12. 2374051	92-06-16	Western India Plywood Ltd. Mill Road, Baliapattanam, Cannanore (Kerala).	Plywood for General Purpose of BWR and Mr. Grades, All types	IS 00303 : 89	
13. 2374152	92-06-16	National Tiles Corpn. 36, Indl. Area Phase I Panchkula 134109	Cement Concrete Flooring Tiles (General Purpose and Heavy Duty)	IS 01237 : 80	
14. 2374253	92-06-16	King Steel Rolling Mills G.T. Road (Sarhand Side) Mandi Gobindgarh	Weldable Structural Steel, Grade Fe 410 WA, Hot Rolled Steel Flats size upto & including 75 ISF 20 MM	IS 02062 : 84	
15. 2374354	92-06-16	Prabhat Udyog 2-3-695, Lal Bagh Zinda Tilismath Road, Amberpet Hyderabad 500013	Wrought Aluminium Utensils (Cooking) Table, Service, Storing and Baking) with Nonstick Coating	IS 01660 : 82 Part : 01	
16. 2374455	92-06-16	Uniked Paints Street No. 4, Samaypur Delhi 110042	Enamel, Synthetic, Interior, finishing all Shades except white only	IS 00133 : 75	
17. 2374556	92-06-16	Real Latex Pvt. Ltd. Shed No. A-2 6104/12, GIDC Ankleshwar, Distt. Bharuch (Gujarat) 393002	Surgical Rubber Gloves, Sizes 6 to 8 (Both inclusive) only	IS 04148 : 89	
18. 2374657	92-06-16	Rilaxon Coir & Felt Div. of Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd. 6/2, G.T. Road Kolanagar Hooghly (WB)	Moulded Rubberized Coir Cushioning, Seat Cushions only	IS 11030 : 84	
19. 2374738	92-06-16	Prem Steel & Allied Industries G.T. Road (Sirhind Side) Mandi Gobindgarh	Weldable Structural Steel, Grade Fe 415 WA, Steel Round Bars Size upto & including 40 mm	IS 02552 : 84	
20. 2374859	92-06-16	Anilma Associates 227, Nangli Sakrawati Najafgarh Road, New Delhi 110043	PVC insulated Cables, Sheathed & unsheathed, With Aluminium & Copper conductor for working Voltages upto & including 1100V	IS 00694 : 77	

1	2	3	4	5	6
21. 2374960	92-05-16	Kawasaki Cable Industries 32/3C, Kanti Nagar, Krishna Nagar Delhi 110051	PVC insulated Cables, sheathed & unsheathed, with Aluminium & Copper conductor for working Voltages upto & including 1100V	IS 00394 : 77	
22. 2375053	92-05-11	Super Conductors 42-43 A, New Indl. Area Mandideep Distt. Raisen (MP)	Aluminium Stranded Conductors for overhead Transmission purposes	IS 00398 : 76 Part : 01	
23. 2375154	92-05-16	Shah Steel Industries Block No. 2221, Sola-Kalol Road Santaj Taluka Kalol, Distt. Mehsana.	Structural Steel (Standard Quality)	IS 00226 : 75	
24. 2375255	92-05-16	The Aluminium Industries Ltd Lingam Pally, Hyderabad 500133	Aluminium Conductors, Galvanized Steel reinforced for extra High Voltages (400 KV and above) for overhead Transmission purposes	IS 00398 : 82 Part : 05	
25. 2375356	92-06-16	K.L. Steel Ltd. Near Lal Kuan G.T. Road Ghaziabad.	Structural Steel (Standard Quality)	IS 00226 : 75	
26. 2375457	92-06-16	R.P. Industries Chandelrok, Baghat Road. Meerut (UP) 250002	Non-Pressure Stoves Multiwick Type, Ni-Cr Plated Body Fuel Container	IS 02980 : 86	
27. 2375558	92-06-16	Devi Pesticides S. No. 737/5, Servugampatti, Batlagundu, Nilakkottai Taluq 624202.	Gamma-BHC (Lindane) 20% (m/m) EC Formulation only.	IS 00632 : 78	
28. 2375659	92-06-16	United Pesticides Village & PO Nathupur Distt. Sonapat (Haryana).	Methyl Parathion 50% (m/m) EC Formulation only.	IS 02865 : 78	
29. 2375760	92-06-16	John Oakay & Mohan Ltd. G.T. Road, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad-201097.	Coated Abrasives—Flint Paper Type only.	IS 00715 : 76 Part : 01	
30. 2375861	92-06-16	Janardhan Plywood Ind. Pvt. Ltd. Langha Road, Indl. Area, Sahaspur, Distt. Dehradun (UP).	Plywood for Concrete Shuttering Work	IS 04990 : 81	
31. 2375962	92-06-16	Janardhan Plywood Inds. Pvt. Ltd. Langha Road, Indl. Area, Sahaspur, Distt. Dehradun (UP)	Plywood for General Purposes Type AA, Grade BWR.	IS 00303 : 89	
32. 2376055	92-06-16	West Bengal Plywood & Allied Products Ltd. Kalipur, Budge-Budge, Distt. 24-Parganas (WB).	Marine Plywood	IS 00710 : 76	
33. 2376156	92-06-16	Shah Steel Industries Block No. 2221, Sola-Kalol Highway, Santaj, Taluka Kalol, Distt. Mehsana.	Weldable Structural Steel, Grade Fe 410 WA, Round Bars, Size 8 mm upto & including 32 mm dia.	IS 02062 : 84	
34. 2376257	92-06-16	Trishul Iron & Steel Industries 37, Co-Op. Indl. Estate, Pachora, Distt. Jalgaon (MS) 424201.	15 kg Square Ties for Vanaspathi and Edible Oils	IS 10325 : 89	
35. 2376358	92-06-16	Sachin Wires Ltd. Amravati Road, Village Godkhairi, Tal. Kalmeshwar, Distt. Nagpur.	Structural Steel (Standard Quality)	IS 00226 : 75	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	2376430	92-06-16	Jai Chemicals 14/1, Mathura Road, Faridabad (Haryana) 121003.	2, 4-D Ethyl Ester 34 % (m/m) EC Formulation Only	IS 10243 : 82
17.	2376580	92-05-16	Santosh Tin Containers D. No. 7-119, D 2 Near SAP Camp, Bangalore Road, Kurnool-518033.	15 Kg Square Tins for Packing Vanaspatti & Edible Oils	IS 10322 : 80
18.	2376661	92-06-16	Barar Vanaspatti Ltd. Village Suanpada, PO Badapadana, Via Anandpur, Distt. Keonjhar (Orissa) 758021	Vanaspatti	IS 10693 : 86
19.	2376762	92-05-16	Rachho. Commerce & Cement Industries (P) Ltd. Khasra 8, Kiratpur, Block Kesla, Itarsi (MP) 461111.	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS 00269 : 80
40.	2376863	92-06-16	Gwalior Spun Pipes 8-B, Indl. Area, Bamore, Morena (MP).	Precast Concrete Pipes, Sizes 500 mm to 800 mm, NP 2 Class, Spigot & Socket Type.	IS 00458 : 88
41.	2376964	92-05-16	Hira Industries Ltd. Village Pandripani, Geedana Road, Jagdalpur (MP).	Portland Slag Cement	IS 00455 : 89
42.	2377057	92-06-16	Golden Lamp Industries S. No. 1/7-3, Uthapatti Road, Kuppalur Post, Tirumangalam Taluk, Madurai-626709.	Tungsten Filament General Service Electric Lamps, 15 Watt upto & including 100 Watt, 230V, Coiled Coil.	IS 00418 : 78
43.	2377158	92-06-16	Cosmos Cables Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. J-57, MIDC Area, Ambad Nasik-422010	PVC Insulated (Heavy Duty) Electric Cables for working Voltages upto & including 1100V Armoured & unarmoured with Alumi- nium & Copper Conductor.	IS 01554 : 88 Part : 01
44.	2377259	92-06-16	Sedam Cement Industry Pvt. Ltd. Aulki Village, Sedam Taluk, HO Humnabad Road, Gulbarga-535104.	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS 00269 : 89
45.	2377360	92-05-16	Dattatraya Cables Pvt. Ltd. A-2/3, MIDC Kalmeshwar, Distt. Nagpur.	Aluminium Stranded Conductor for Overhead Transmission Purposes.	IS 00398 : 76 Part : 01
46.	2377461	92-06-16	Cosmos Cables Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. J-57, MIDC Area, Ambad, Nasik-422010	PVC Insulated Cables for working Voltages upto & including 1100 V, Sheathed & Unsheathed with Aluminium Conductor.	IS 00694 : 77
47.	2377562	92-06-16	Bhartia Cutter Hammer Ltd. 20/4, Mathura Road, Faridabad-121006	Direct on Line AC Motor Starter 16A, 3 Phase, 415 V, 4 Pole, Utilization Category AC-3, Class of Intermittant Duty 0.1. Insulation Level 600 V.	IS 08544 : 77 Part : 01
48.	2377663	92-06-16	Oswal Pipes E-13, MIDC Hingna Nagpur-440028	UPVC Pipes for Potable Water Supplies, Class 2, Sizes 63 mm to 110 mm, Plain ended.	IS 04583 : 88
49.	2377764	92-07-01	R.R. Mercantile Ltd. Village & PO Daulat Singh Wala Zirakpur Chowk, Distt. Patiala (Punjab)	UPVC Pipes for Potable Water Supplies of : Class 2—Sizes 63 mm to 110 mm Class 3—Sizes 40 mm to 110 mm Plain ended.	IS 04926 : 88
50.	2377865	92-07-01	J.B. Spun Pipe Industries C-48, MIDC Area, Parbhani-431401.	Precast Concrete Pipes, NP2 Class, Size 800 mm only.	IS 00458 : 88

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	2377956	92-07-01	Vimal Pesticides Plot No 93, At Limbadi, Near Ranason Power House, Distt. Gandhinagar (Guj)	Repacking of Phorate 10% (m/m) Granules Encapsulated only	IS 09359 80
32	2378059	92-06-16	Uberty Engineers 47, Indl Area, Satna-485001	Submersible Pumps Type 7B	IS 08034 89
33	2378160	92-07-01	Peter Antokits (P) Ltd Mathuladas Vasanji Road, Makvana Lane, Marol Naka, Andheri (East), Bombay-400059	Portable Fire Extinguishers Mechanical Foam Type, Capacity 9 litres	IS 10204 82
34	2378261	92-07-01	Chirag Cements Pvt Ltd E-26, RILCO Indl. Area, Behror, Distt. Alwar,	Ordinary Portland Cement 33 Grade	IS 00269 89
35	2378362	92-05-16	Unit-Air Refrigeration Pvt Ltd B-12, Sector 9, Noida (UP).	Room Air Conditioners, Window Type, 4500 K Cal/h (1.5 T) Refrigerant F-22 (R-22) 850 G Total Power Input 2200 W and Maximum Current 10.5	IS 01391 71
36	2378463	92-07-01	Chemtech Engineers F-25, Sant Garh, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-110018	Ethylene Glycol Antifreeze	IS 05759 70
37	2378564	92-05-16	Binny Limited (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills) Stephenson Road, Perambur, Madras-600012	Dyed Cotton Fabric, Water Repel- lent for Caps and Rain Coat	IS 02422 85
38	2378665	92-05-16	Binny Ltd (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills) Stephenson Road, Perambur Madras 600012.	Polyester Blend Suitings or Uniforms	IS 11248 85
39	2378766	92-06-16	Binny Ltd (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills) Stephenson Road, Perambur, Madras-600012	Cotton Cellular Shirting Bleached or Dyed only	IS 01144 88
40	2378867	92-06-16	Binny Ltd (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills) Stephenson Road, Perambur Madras-600012.	Cotton Twill Variety No 3 (14s x 12s) Dyed with Mineral Khaki base only	IS 00177 89
41	2378968	92-07-01	Ashoka Chemicals (India) A.P. 337, 13th Street, Ponnur Nagar, Korattur, Madras-600080.	Chalk for Food Colour preparation and in various applications only	IS 05346 75
42	2379069	92-07-01	Sree Ramoies Chemicals H-2, Sipcot Complex, Palukottai (TN)-622602	Methyl Parathion 2% (m/m) Dusting powder formulation only	IS 08960 78
43	2379162	92-06-16	L.S.P. Vanaspati Products 298-B, Suramangalam, Main Road, Salem-629009.	Vanaspati	IS 10633 86
44	2379263	92-07-01	Torrent Cables Ltd (Formerly Mahindra Electric Ltd.) Village Kamle Mission Road, Nadiad-387001.	Electromagnetically Insulated Cables PVC sheathed for fixed installation	IS 09908 81 Part 02
45	2379364	92-07-01	Mahabir Pesticides & Co A-4/1, Site 4 Indl Area Sakinaka, Ghaziabad (UP)	Newman Closures for 15 Kg Square Tins	IS 10325 89

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	2379465	92-07-01	Flexocab B-2/196-B, Shastri Nagar, (Sarai Rohilla) Delhi-110052	PVC Insulated Cables for working Voltages upto & including 1100 V, sheathed & unsheathed with aluminium conductor	IS 00694 : 77
67.	2379566	92-07-01	Ultra Heat Systems B-77/3, Wazirpur Indl. Area Delhi-110052	Mineral filled sheathed heating elements for water Heating 1 KW, 230 V	IS : 04159 : 83
68.	2379667	92-07-01	Atul Industries Plot No. 116-117 IDC Hissar Road, Rohtak (Haryana) 124001	15 Kg Square Tins for Vanaspathi and Edible Oils	IS 10325 : 89
69.	2379768	92-07-01	United Pesticides Village & PO Nathupur Distt. Sonapat (Haryana)	Dimethoate 30% (m/m) EC formulation only	IS 03903 : 84
70.	2379369	92-07-01	Jahons Electrical Appliances Village & PO Sukhrali Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon-122001	Electric Irons, Thermostatic 750W, 230 V with Aluminium Alloy sole plate	IS 00366 : 85
71.	2379970	92-07-01	Anand Electricals (India) Opp. Govt. School, Dabua Village, Faridabad	Single phase small AC fan duty motors with class E insulation 105 Watt 230 V, capacitor type and run	IS 00996 : 79
72.	2380046	92-07-01	Rajinigantha Cable Industries 511/1, Pandav Road, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi-110032	PVC Insulated Cables for working voltages upto & including 1100 V, sheathed and unsheathed with alumi- nium and copper conductors	IS 00694 : 77
73.	2380147	92-07-01	Priyadarshini Cable Industries 32/3, East Azad Nagar, Delhi-110051	PVC insulated (Heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages upto & including 1100V armoured and unarmoured with aluminium and copper conductors	IS 01554 : 88 Part : 01
74.	2380248	92-07-01	Belgundi Cements Pvt. Ltd. Belgundi, Village Benbgum, Distt. 591139.	Ordinary Portland Cement 43 Grade	IS 08112 : 89
75.	2380349	92-07-01	Shri Lakshman Rolling Mills 359, Harrisganj, Kanpur.	HSD Steel Bars, Grade Fe 415 sizes 8MM to 32MM	IS 01786 : 85
76.	2380450	92-07-01	Swarup Chemicals (P) Ltd. Water Works Road Aish Bagh, Lucknow-226064.	BHC (HCH) 6.5 (m/m) WDP concentrate formulation only	IS 00562 : 78
77.	2380551	92-07-01	The Fort William Co. Ltd. 5A, GT. Road, Konnagar, Distt. Hooghly (WB).	Guide & rubbing ropes	IS 03623 : 73
78.	2380652	92-07-01	Apex Industries Radhanagar, PO Sunderchak Distt. Burdwan-713360	General Purpose Shovel of : Square Nose Shovel_ 1.8 Kg and Round Nose Shovel_ 1.6 Kg Blade only	IS 00274 : 81 Part : 01
79.	2380753	92-07-01	Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd. P.B. No. 19, Kalamassery Cochin (Kerala) 683104	Copper Oxychloride 56% (m/m) OP Formulation only	IS 12873 : 80
80.	2380854	92-07-01	Rohtas Industries (Cement Divi- sion) Dalmianagar, Distt. Rohtas (Bihar) 821305	Portland Slag Cement	IS 00455 : 69
81.	2380955	92-07-01	Avon Services (P&A) Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 24 & 25, Ganesh Indl. Estate, Village Valiv Taluka-Vasai, Distt. Thane.	Fluoro Protein Foam for production of Mechanical Foam for fire fighting	IS 04989 : 87 Part : 03
82.	2381048	92-07-01	Nandadeep Concrete Products B-7, MIDC, Osmanabad.	Precast Concrete Pipes of : Class NP2, Sizes 300, 450, 600, 800 and 900 MM. Plain ended.	IS 00458 : 83
83.	2381149	92-07-01	Dowell's Elektro Works 1st Floor, Satguru Estate, Off. Aarey Road, Goregaon (East) Bombay-400063	Compression Type Aluminium Tubular Terminal ends for Aluminium Conductors	IS 08309 : 76

1	2	3	4	5	6
84. 2381250	92-07-01	DDM Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. Muralabai Road Ulhasnagar, Dist. Thane	HSD Steel Bars of grade Fe 415 Sizes 8 mm to 20 mm	IS 01785 : 85	
85. 2381351	92- 7-01	DDM Steel Industries Muralabai Road Ulhasnagar Dist. Thane	Cast Billet Ingots for Rolling into Structural Steel (Standard Quality)	IS 06914 : 78	
86. 2381452	92-07-01	Unique Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Uda Indl. Area, Uda, Raipur (MP) 493221	Weldable Structural Steel, Grade Fe 410 WA, Equal Leg Angles and Flats.	IS 02062 : 84	
87. 2381553	92-07-01	Lekta Electronics Industries (F) Ltd. No. 1 IVth Cross Street Indira Nagar, Madras 600020	Electric Irons, Thermostatic, 600 W, 240 V, with Aluminium Alloy Sole Plate.	IS 00366 : 85	
88. 2381654	92-07-01	Satish Steel Re-Rolling Mills 520-A, G.T. Road, Shahdara Delhi-110032	Structural Steel (Standard Quality)	IS 00226 : 75	
89. 2381755	92-07-01	Al Aqua Pipes (India) Pvt. Ltd. 401/1 A2&4 A2 Anthriental Village, Achankulam, Abiramam, Kamuthi Taluk, Ramanad Distt, 9 TN) 623601	UPVC Pipes of Class 2 and Class 3 Sizes upto & including 110 MM, Plain ended and belt ended.	IS 04985 : 88	
90. 2381856	92-07-01	Sinkap (India) Pvt. Ltd. B-16, Okhla Indl. Area, Phase II Delhi 110020	Blow Moulded Hope Containers for Vanaspathi, Container Capacity 2 Kg and 5 Kg only	IS 10840 : 86	

[No. CMD 13: 11]

N. SRINIVASAN, Addl. Director General

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 2934:—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) की खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस/जिन भारतीय मानक/मानकों, का/के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है/दिए गए हैं, वह/वे दिनांक को स्थापित हो गया है/हो गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	भारतीय मानक/कों के वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अधि- क्रियित भारतीय मानक/कों का संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित होने का वर्ष
1	2	3	4
1.	आई एस : 276-1992 आस्टेनैटिक मैंगनीज स्टील कास्टिंग-विशिष्ट (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 276-1973	1992-04-30
2.	आई एस : 900-1992 प्रेरण मोटर के संस्थापन और रखरखाव की रीति संहिता (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 900-1965	1992-05-31

1	2	3	4
3.	आई एम : 1447 (भाग 2)—1992 पेट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पाद के नमूने लेने की विधियां भाग-2 ब्र पे वे के साथ प्रयुक्त नमूने लेने की विधियां (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 1447-1966	1992-04-30
4.	आई एम : 1448 (भाग 41)—1992 पेट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पाद के नमूने लेने की विधियां भाग 41 कच्चे तेल और ईंधन तेल में अपकेन्द्रण द्वारा जल और तलछट हवाई पहाजों के लिए (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 1448 (भाग-41)—1984	1992-04-30
5.	आई एम : 1846—1992 सीमा श्रम की बंदरियां—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 1846-1961	1992-06-31
6.	आई एम : 2690 (भाग 2)—1992 टेरेसिंग के लिए पक्की मिट्टी की अपट्टी ईटें—विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 2690 (भाग 2)— 1975	1992-04-30
7.	आई एम : 4017—1992 बर्फ के लिए गुनिया—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 4017-1967	1992-04-30
8.	आई एम : 4247 (भाग 2)—1992 भूतल जलविद्युत गृह की संरचना- व्यवस्था नियंत्रण की रीति संहिता भाग 2 सुपर संरचना (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 4247 (भाग 2)— 1978	1992-04-30
9.	आई एम : 4287—1992 स्टार्च पारिभाषिक शब्दावली (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 4287-1976	1992-04-30
10.	आई एम : 4547—1992 एक रंगे टेलीविजन प्रसारण प्रेषण हेतु रिसेप्टर—विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 4547-1985	1992-04-30
11.	आई एम : 4722—1992 घूर्णी विद्युत मशीन—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 4722-1968	1992-03-31
12.	आई एम : 7208—1992 फ्लोक्लेटर युक्तियों के लिए दिशा निर्देश (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 7208-1974	1992-04-30
13.	आई एम : 7475—1992 प्रभुति कार्य में प्रयुक्त यंत्र—क्लैम, योनि कोणम, आकार और आयाम (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 7475-1974	1992-04-30
14.	आई एम : 7511 (भाग 9)—1992 नैक फिटिंग हेतु आयाम भाग-9 द्रवित द्रव हेतु फिटिंग	—	1992-06-31
15.	आई एम : 8669—1992 पावर औजार हेतु पटकोणीय ड्राइव सिरे— आयाम (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 8669-1977	1992-04-30
16.	आई एम : 9031—1992 मोटर वाहन हवा भरे टायर हेतु आरव सहायक—विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 9031-1985	1992-04-30
17.	आई एम : 9646—1992 1100 बी तक केवल हेतु संक्षिप्त रेडिओ आधारित जोड़ों के लिए उपयुक्त जोड़ (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 9646-1980	1992-04-30

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18.	आई एम : 10030-1982 कम्पन मापीत की विनिर्दिष्ट	---	1982-09-30
19.	आई एम : 10090-1982 गीमेंट और कंक्रीट के प्रयुक्त सामानों की विशिष्टता (पहला पुनरीक्षण) (1990)	---	1982-08-31
20.	आई एम : 10115-1992 दायन पावर तंत्र और श्रद्धा शब्दावली (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 10116-1982	1992-04-30
21.	आई एम : 10912-1982 फोर्टिफाईड-रोल केमरा-बैक सिन्ड्रो लोकेक्षण और तस्वीर ग्राह्य (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 10912-1984	1992-03-31
22.	आई एम : 10990 (भाग 2)-1992 लफनीकी ड्राईंग पाइप लाइनों का सखीकृत प्रतिनिधित्व भाग 2-आइसोमेट्रिक प्रोजेक्शन	आई एम : 10990-1984	1992-03-31
23.	आई एम : 11455 (भाग 4)-1992 हूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उप-स्करणों के साथ प्रयुक्त ट्रांसफार्मर और हेतु आउटलाइन आयात भाग 4 वयु सीरीज का प्रयोग करने हेतु ट्रांसफार्मर और इंडक्टर	---	1992-03-31
24.	आई एम : 12373 (भाग 3)-1992 सूचना प्रक्रमण तंत्र हेतु खुले तंत्र अस्तर संयोजन के आधारभूत गर्भ संकेत भाग 3 नार्मिंग और एड्रेसिंग	---	1992-04-30
25.	आई एम : 12148 (भाग 9)-1992 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों हेतु विद्युत यांत्रिक घटक के लिए आधारभूत परीक्षण प्रक्रियाएं और आपन विधियां भाग 9 केवल कर्नेस्पिंग परीक्षण, विस्फोट से खतरे संबंधी परीक्षण रासायनिक प्रतिरोधी परीक्षण, आग से खतरे संबंधी परीक्षण आर एक प्रतिरोधी परीक्षण, संघारितता परीक्षण, शीशी और छानने संबंधी परीक्षण और चुम्बकीय व्यतिकरण परीक्षण	---	1992-03-31
26.	आई एम : 12933 (भाग 1)-1992 लपटी और संग्राहक प्लेट-विनिर्दिष्ट भाग 1 अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 12933 (भाग 1)-1990	1992-04-30
27.	आई एम : 12933 (भाग 2)-1992 लपटी और संग्राहक प्लेट विनिर्दिष्ट भाग 2 घटक (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 12933 (भाग 2)-1990	1992-04-30
28.	आई एम : 12933 (भाग 5)-1992 लपटी और संग्राहक प्लेट-विनिर्दिष्ट भाग 5 परीक्षण विधियां	आई एम : 12933 (भाग 5)-1990	1992-04-30
29.	आई एम : 13170-1991 दायन पावर तंत्र और घटक पैट्रिक पोटे-आयात और डिजाइन	---	1991-12-31
30.	आई एम : 13236-1991 रोबन प्रबलन का मतलब और साइजिंग की विधियां	---	1991-11-30
31.	आई एम : 13303-1992 काउंटर सिक 60°, 90° और 120° मार्ग टेपर शेक सहित-विनिर्दिष्ट	---	1992-03-31
32.	आई एम : 13304-1992 काउंटर सिक 60°, 90°, और 120° गमाल-चर शेक सहित विनिर्दिष्ट	---	1992-03-31
33.	आई एम : 13309-1992 वायुमान-उत्तोलक प्रचालित अनुप्रयोग विवर (श्रेणी 1 और 2) कार्यकारिता अपेक्षाएं	---	1992-02-29
34.	आई एम : 13317-1992 मिट्टी की छतबंदी के लिए कट्टी टाइल्स अर्द्धगोल और सपाट-विनिर्दिष्ट	---	1992-03-31

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35.	आई एस : 13319-1992 परमाणु अवशेषण स्वेकटोमीटरी द्वारा क्रोमियम का निर्धारण	—	1992-02-29
36.	आई एस : 13324-1992 एक फीडर	—	1992-04-30
37.	आई एस : 13328-1992 कृषिकीट नाशक ट्राइएडियमीफोन तकनीकी ग्रेड-विशिष्ट	—	1992-03-31
38.	आई एस : 13329-1992 कृषि कीटनाशक डब्ल्यू पी-विशिष्ट	—	1992-03-31
39.	आई एस : 13335-1992 माइस कागज हेतु मसकोराइट माइका स्कैप-विशिष्ट	—	1992-03-31
40.	आई एस : 13352-1992 सतत डले ब्लूम बिलेट और ब्लेड से बने फाजिंग हेतु स्टीक-विशिष्ट	—	1992-04-30
41.	आई एस : 13356-1992 1000 लिटर धारिता तक के पूर्व डले फीरो सीमेंट की पानी की टंकियां-विशिष्ट	—	1992-03-31
42.	आई एस : 13357-1992 मस्कोराइट माइका स्लैब के ग्रेड और हृदय वर्गीकरण की विधियां	—	1992-04-30
43.	आई एस : 13358 (भाग 1)-1992 एरोमेटिक पौधों की खेतीबाड़ी रीति संहिता, भाग-1 जिरेनियम	—	1992-04-30
44.	आई एस : 13360 (भाग 2/सेक्शन 1)-1992 प्लास्टिक परीक्षण विधियां भाग 2 परीक्षण नमूने लेने और निर्मित थर्मोप्लास्टिक सामग्री के संपीड़न संचयन परीक्षण नमूने	—	1992-03-31
45.	आई एस : 13363-1992 मोटर वाहन वायु ब्रेकतंत्र-ड्रेन वाल्व की कार्य कारिता अपेक्षाएं	—	1992-03-31
46.	आई एस : 13371-1992 खुले टैंक में पूर्ण एलीमेंट धारा मीटर का अंशांकन (रेटिंग) की रीति संहिता	—	1992-03-31
47.	आई एस : 13388 (भाग 1)-1992 टी वी फौराइट घटकों की कार्य-कारिता अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण विधियां भाग 2 लाइन आउटपुट ट्रांसफार्मर के लिए क्रोड	—	1992-04-30
48.	आई एस : 13388 (भाग 3)-1992 टी वी फौराइट घटकों की कार्य-कारिता अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण विधियां भाग 3 विशेषण कुंडली के लिए ए क्रोड	—	1992-04-30
49.	आई एस : 13394-1992 सूचना और प्रसारण हेतु कम्प्यूटर आधारित प्रक्रमण तंत्र दो प्रलेख के दिशा निर्देश	—	1992-04-30
50.	आई एस : 13403-1992 कृषि कीटनाशी-एनिलोक्स ई सी-विशिष्ट	—	1992-05-31
51.	आई एस : 13416 (भाग 2)-1992 कार्यस्थल पर खतरे से बचने के उपाय-सिफारिशें भाग 2 गिरने से रोकथाम	—	1992-05-31
52.	आई एस : 13429 (भाग 1)-1992 सीर कुकर-विशिष्ट भाग 1 अपेक्षाएं	—	1992-04-30
53.	आई एस : 13429 (भाग 2)-1992 सोलर कुकर-विशिष्ट भाग 2 घटक	—	1992-04-30

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54.	आई एस : 13429 (भाग 3)—1992 सोलर कुकर-विशिष्ट भाग 2 घटक		
55.	आई एस : 13429 (भाग 3)—1992 द्रव पालित तरल पावर, एक छड़ सिलिन्डर 160 बार (16.7 पारक) मध्यम और 250 बार 25 पारक) श्रेणी—छूटें		1992-06-30

इन मानकों की प्रतियाँ भासा ब्यूरो के मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों बम्बई, कलकत्ता, चंडीगढ़, मद्रास और शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, पटना और त्रिवेन्द्रम को प्रेषित।

[स. के. प्र. वि./13 : 2]  
एन. श्रीनिवासन, उप महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 2nd November, 1992

S.O. 2934.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1937. The Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), Particulars of which is/are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has/have been established on the date indicated against each :

#### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. year and title of the Indian Standard(s) Established	No. and year of the Indian Standard or standards if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard.	Date of establishment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS:275:1992 Austenitic manganese steel castings — Specification (Fourth Revision)	IS:276:1978	1992-04-30
2.	IS:900:1992 Code of practice for installation and maintenance of induction motors (Second Revision)	IS:900:1965	1992-05-31
3.	IS:1447(Part 2): 1992 Methods of sampling of petroleum and its products Part 2 Method of sampling of liquefied petroleum gases. (LPG) (First Revision)	IS:1447:1966	1992-04-30
4.	IS:1448 (Pt. 41):1992 Methods of test for petroleum and its products (P : 41) Water and sediment in crude oils and fuel oils by centrifuging. (Third Revision)	IS:1448(P:41):1984	1992-04-30
5.	IS:1846:1992 (Lead acid aircraft batteries (Acrobatic and non-acrobatic) —Specification (First Revision)	IS:1846:1961	1992-05-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. IS:2690(Part 2):1992 Burnt clay flat terracing tiles — Specification Part 2 Handmade (Second Revision)	IS:2690 (Part 2): 1975		1992-04-30
7. IS:4017:1992 (Carpenter's squares—Specification (First Revision)	IS:4017:1967		1992-04-30
8. IS:4247(Part 1) 1992 Code of practice for structural design of surface hydroelectric power station Part 2 Superstructure (Second Revision)	IS:4247 (Part 2) 1978		1992-04-30
9. IS:4287-1992 Starch—Glossary (Second Revision)	IS:4287:1976		1992-04-30
10. IS:4547:1992 (Receivers for monochrome television broadcast transmissions—Specification (Third Revision)	IS:4557:1985		1992-04-30
11. IS:4722:1992 Rotating electrical machines —Specification (First Revision)	IS:4722:1968		1992-03-31
12. IS:7208-1992 Flocculator devices guidelines (First Revision)	IS:7208:1974		1992-04-30
13. IS:7475-1992 Obstetric instruments—clamps, vaginal, angled—Shape and dimensions (First Revision)	IS:7475:1974		1992-04-30
14. IS:7511(Part 9):1992 Dimensions for neck finishers Part 9 28mm Finishers for pressurised liquids	—		1992-05-31
15. IS:8669:1992 Hexagon drive ends for power tools — Dimensions (First Revision)	IS:8669 : 1977		1992-04-30
16. IS:9081:1992 Automotive vehicles—valves and valve accessories for pneumatic tyres—Specification (Second Revision)	IS:9081-1985		1992-04-30
17. IS:9646:1992 Moulds suitable for cast resin-based joints for cables for voltages upto and including 1100 V—Specification (First Revision)	IS:9646:1980		1992-04-30
18. IS:10080:1982 Specification for vibration machine	—		1982-09-30
19. IS:10086:1982 Specification for moulds for use in tests of cement and concrete (First Reprint January 1990)	—		1982-08-31
20. IS:10416:1992 Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary (First Revision)	IS:10416:1982		1992-04-30
21. IS:10912:1992 Photography-roll film cameras—back window location and picture sizes (First Revision)	IS:10912:1984		1992-03-31
22. IS:100990 (Part 2):1992 Technical drawings —simplified representation of pipelines Part 2 Isometric projection (First Revision)	IS:10990:1984		1992-03-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23. IS:11455 : (Part 4) : 1992 Outline dimension of transformers and inductors for use in telecommunication and electronic equipment Part 4 Transformers and inductors using Q-series of Cores.	---		1992-03-31
24. IS:12373(Part 3) :1992 Basic reference model of coprocessors in connection for information processing systems Part 3 Naming and addressing.	- -		1992-04-30
25. IS:12448(Part 9):1992 Basic testing procedures and measuring methods for electromechanical components for electronic equipment Part 9 Cable-clamping tests, explosion hazard tests, chemical resistance tests, fire hazard tests, R.F. resistance tests, capacitance tests, shielding and filtering test and magnetic interference tests.	- -		1992-03-31
26. IS: 12933(Part 1): 1992 Solar flat plate collector—Specification Part 1 Requirements. (First Revision)	IS:12933(Part 1):1990		1992-04-30
27. IS:12933(Part 2):1992 Solar flat plate collector—Specification Part 2 Components. (First Revision)	IS:12933(Part 2):1990		1992-04-30
28. IS:12933(Part 5):1992 Solar flat plate collector—Specification Part 5 Test methods (First Revision)	IS:12933(Part 5):1990		1992-04-30
29. IS:13170:1991 Fluid power systems and components — metric parts—Dimensions and design	---		1991-12-31
30. IS:13236:1991 Methods for counting and sizing particles in insulating liquids	---		1991-11-30
31. IS:13303:1992 Countersinks 60°, 90° and 120° with morse taper shank—Specification.	---		1992-3-31
32. IS:13304:1992 Countersinks 60°, 90° and 120° with parallel shank —Specification	---		1992-03-31
33. IS:13309:1992 Aircraft—performance—requirements for lever operated manual switches (class 1 and 2)—specification	---		1992-02-29
34. IS:13317:1992 Clay roofing country tiles, half round and flat tiles specification	---		1992-03-31
35. IS:13319:1992 Determination of chromium by atomic absorption spectrophotometry—Test Method	---		1992-02-29
36. IS 13324:1992 Screw feeders—General requirements	---		1992-04-30
37. IS:13328:1992 Pesticide-Triadinefon, Technical Specification.	---		1992-03-31
38. IS:13329:1992 Pesticide-triadinefon WP—Specification	- -		1992-03-31
39. IS:13335:1992 Muscovite Mica scrap for Mica Paper—Specification	- -		1992-03-31
40. IS:13352:1992 Stock for forgings produced from continuously cast blooms, billets and slabs—Specification.	---		1992-04-30
41. IS:13356:1992 Precast ferrocement water tanks upto 10,000 litres capacity—Specification	---		1992-03-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
42.	IS:13357:1992 Methods of grading and visual classification of Rusovite Mica Splittings	—	1992-04-30
43.	IS:13358 (Part 1):1992 Code of practice for arec-nut plants -- Code of practice Part 1 Grading	—	1992-04-30
44.	IS:13359 (Part 2/Section 1):1992 Plastics—Methods of test Part 2 Sampling and preparation of test specimens Section 1 Compression Moulding test specimens of thermoplastic materials.	—	1992-03-31
45.	IS:13363:1992 Automotive vehicles—Air brake systems — Performance requirements for drain valves.	—	1992-03-31
46.	IS:13371:1992 Code of practice for calibration (Rating) of rotating element current meters in open tank	—	1992-03-31
47.	IS:13388 (Part 1): 1992 Performance requirements and methods of tests of TV flywheels components Part-1 U core for line output transformers.	—	1992-04-30
48.	IS:13383 (Part-3): 1992 Performance requirements and methods of tests of TV flywheels components Part 3 Core for deflection coil	—	1992-04-30
49.	IS:13394:1992 Guidelines for the documentation of computer-based application systems for information processing	—	1992-04-30
50.	IS:13403:1992 Pesticide-Azinphos EC—Specification	—	1992-05-31
51.	IS:13416 (Part 2):1992 Preventive measures against Hazards at workplaces—Recommendations Part-2 Fall prevention	—	1992-05-31
52.	IS:13429 (Part 1):1992 Solar cooker—Specification Part 1 requirements	—	1992-04-30
53.	IS:13429 (Part 2):1992 Solar cooker—Specification Part-2 Components.	—	1992-04-30
54.	IS:13429 (Part 3):1992 Solar cooker—Specification Part-3 Test Methods.	—	1992-04-30
55.	IS:13434:1992 Hydraulic fluid power—single rod cylinders 160 bar (16 MPa) Metric and 250 bar (25 MPa) Series—Tolerances	—	1992-06-30

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110062 and Regional Offices: Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Madras and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Patna and Trivendrum.

[No. CMD/13:2]

N. SRINIVASAN, Addl. Director General.

नई दिल्ली, 26 अक्टूबर, 1992

क्र.सं. 2935—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 5 के उपविनियम (6) के अनुसार में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिपूषित करता है कि जि.सं./जि.सं. नम्बरों(सों) का/के निरर्थक नीचे दिया गया है/दिए गए हैं, यह/वे उनके उनके सामने दी गई तिथि से रद्द कर दिया गया है/दिए गए हैं:

## समयवृत्ति

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या तथा दिनांक	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	रद्द लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत वस्तु प्रक्रम तथा सम्बन्ध भारतीय मानक	रद्द किए जाने की तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	सीएम एल-2306438	मै. एलॉय फाउन्ड्री, पो. बा. सं. 3, मणिपाल-576119 कर्नाटक राज्य	बल्य विनिर्मा हेतु कुर्सी आई एम: 6116—1971	91-12-01

[सी एनडी/55: 2306438]

एन श्रीनिवासन, अपर सहायक निदेशक

New Delhi, 26th October, 1992

S.O. 2935 :—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the licence(s) particulars of which is/are given below has/have been Cancelled with effect from the date indicated:

## SCHEDULE

Licence No. (CM/L)	Name and Address of the licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standard covered by the licence cancelled.	Date of Cancellation
1	2	4	5
CM/L-2306438	M/s. Alloy Foundry, Post Box No. 3, Manipal-576119 Karnataka State.	Dense Ch. 19:6116:1972	91-12-01

[No. CM/L/55:2306438]

N. SRINIVASAN, Asst. Dir. Gen.

## कोयला संशोधन

## पृष्ठ पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 1992

क्र.सं. 2936:—भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, अनुसूच (ii), तारीख 28 अक्टूबर, 1991 के पृष्ठ संख्या 269 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, कोयला विभाग का अधिसूचना 293 तारीख 08 अक्टूबर, 1991 में:—

पृष्ठ संख्या 269 पर:—

तालिका में, पाठ स्थान के नीचे:—

क्रम सं. 2 "ठलमल" के स्थान पर "बलमल" पढ़ें।

क्रम सं. 3 "पारसाली" के स्थान पर "परसाली" पढ़ें।

क्रम सं. 4 "पारसाली" के स्थान पर "परसाली" पढ़ें

क्रम सं. 6 "कोयला" के स्थान पर "कोयला" पढ़ें

क्रम सं. 7 "बलमल" के स्थान पर "बलमल" पढ़ें

क्रम सं. 8 "कोयला" के स्थान पर "कोयला" पढ़ें

क्रम सं. 9 "हलमल" के स्थान पर "हलमल" पढ़ें और साथ ही "हलमल" नाम प्रयुक्त हुआ हो, तब भी "हलमल" पढ़ें।

क्रम सं. 10 "हलमल" के स्थान पर "हलमल" पढ़ें और साथ ही "हलमल" नाम प्रयुक्त हुआ हो, तब भी "हलमल" पढ़ें।

क्रम सं. 1 "कोयला" के स्थान पर "कोयला" पढ़ें और साथ ही "कोयला" नाम प्रयुक्त हुआ हो, तब भी "कोयला" पढ़ें।

सीमा वर्णन में, रेखा क-ख

पंक्ति 3 में

"डोला, नकटडोला, पारवतानी, डलडल" के स्थान पर "डोला, नकटडोला, परवतानी, डलडल" पढ़ें।

रेखा 1--पंक्ति 1

"शीखरा, चरखड़ा" के स्थान पर "बीयरा, चरखारी" पढ़ें।

रेखा 2--क पंक्ति 1

"चनराडा" के स्थान पर "चरखारी" पढ़ें।

अनुच्छेद--

पंक्ति 2

"हासदेव क्षेत्र" के स्थान पर "हसनदेव क्षेत्र" पढ़ें।

[सं 43015/19/90-एल एस डब्ल्यू]

बी. बी. राव, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF COAL

### CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 28th October, 1992

S.O. 2936—In the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) number S.O. 203 dated the 8th January, 1991, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 sub-section (ii), dated the 26th January, 1991, at pages 269 to 271 :—

at page 270 in Notification in 11th line, for the words "South East Coal field" read "South Eastern Coal-fields" in Schedule, in table, under column set lement number, against Sl. No. 4, in relation to Naktitola village insert "516".

[No. 43015/19/90 LSW]

B. B. RAO, Under Secy

शशि पल

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 1992

कारण 2937--केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 7, उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी और भारत के राजपत्र दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1992 के भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) पृष्ठ संख्या 2990 से 2991 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार, कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का प्रा 1935 तारीख 4 जून, 1992 द्वारा इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात लाई गई कि राजपत्र में प्रकाशित उल्लेख अधिसूचना में गृहण की कुछ गतिविधि है।

भा. अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्राप्त शक्तियों और इस निमित्त सक्षम बनाने वाली अन्य सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है--

पृष्ठ क्रमांक 2990 पर--

अनुच्छेद 6 पंक्ति 2 में--"समि" के स्थान पर "सूचि" पढ़ें।

पंक्ति 3 में "1 डी" के स्थान पर "1A डी" पढ़ें।

पृष्ठ क्रमांक 2991 पर--

अनुसूची में "खान अधिकारी" के स्थान पर "खान अधिकारी" पढ़ें।  
तालिका में प्राथमिक क्रम संख्या 2 "समोका" के स्थान पर "समोका" पढ़ें और जहाँ कहीं भी "समोका" शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ हो उसके स्थान पर "समोका" पढ़ें।

तदुक्त स्थान के नीचे "मोरेडाड" के स्थान पर "मोरेडाड" पढ़ें।  
यदि अधिसूचना में वर्णित स्थान के नीचे "कोरिया" के स्थान पर "कोरिया" पढ़ें।

तालिका के नीचे क्रमांक संख्या 2 में "खगो या (गार) के" स्थान पर "समोका (भाग)" पढ़ें।

ऐसी भूमि में, जिसकी बाबत उल्लेख मशीनर जारो किया गया है, जिसका कोई व्यक्ति इस अधिसूचना के जार पर जा के ताल दिने के अतिर उक्त भूमि के गंतो या किसी गंतो के या उक्त गंतो की भूमि में या उन पर किसी अधिकार के अतिर प्राप्त जारो के निम्न उक्त अधिनियम का धारा 7 को उपधारा (1) के निम्न में अधिसूचना अधिनियम करमको।  
दस्तावेज--

केवल इस अधिसूचना के द्वारा लगे हुए प्लॉट संख्याओं का बाबत उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8(1) के निबंधों के अनुसार ताल दिने का उक्त अधिसूचना अधिसूचना जारो की जाने के ताल दिने के अतिर होगे।

[सं 43015/23/90-एल एस डब्ल्यू]

बी. बी. राव, अवर सचिव

## CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 1992

S.O. 2938.—In the notification of the Government of India, in the then Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) number S.O. 3228, dated the 12th November, 1990, published at page 5143 5145 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 1st December, 1990,—

at page 5145, in notification, in line 2 of paragraph 4, for "section 3" read "section 13" and in boundary description, in line D-F-A, for "village Nannpuli" read "village Nannpuli" and for "village Polalikala" read "village Polalikala"

[No. 43015/17/90-LSW]

B. B. RAO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 1992

का. प्रा. 2939--केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई और भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 1 दिसम्बर, 1990 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का. प्रा. 3228, तारीख 12 नवम्बर 1990 द्वारा उससे संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र में 3658.815 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 9040.93 एकड़ (लगभग) माप की भूमि में कोयले का पूर्वोक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और उक्त भूमि के संबंध में, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई है;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, 1 दिसम्बर, 1992 से प्रारम्भ होने वाली एक वर्ष की और अवधि को, ऐसी अवधि के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, जिसके भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार नीचे अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किन्हीं अधिकारों का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दे सकती है :—

## अनुसूची

डुमरकठार ब्लाक

कोरबा कोलफील्ड

जिला—बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)

रेखांक सं. एस.ई.सी.एल./बी.एस.पी./जी.एम./पी.एल.जी./लैण्ड 111

तारीख 27 जुलाई, 1992

(पूर्वक्षेत्र के लिए अधिसूचित भूमि वर्णित हुए)

क्रम संख्यांक	ग्राम	हल्का संख्यांक	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हैक्टर में	टिप्पणियां
1.	पोलालीकला	24	कटघोरा	बिलासपुर	462.581	पूर्ण
2.	नवापारा	24	कटघोरा	बिलासपुर	259.509	पूर्ण
3.	सेला	24	कटघोरा	बिलासपुर	528.784	पूर्ण
4.	मदन	24	कटघोरा	बिलासपुर	589.406	पूर्ण
5.	डुमरकठार	25	कटघोरा	बिलासपुर	674.930	पूर्ण
6.	करासरिया	24	कटघोरा	बिलासपुर	431.946	पूर्ण
7.	माली	25	कटघोरा	बिलासपुर	263.857	पूर्ण
8.	नानापुन्नाली	24	कटघोरा	बिलासपुर,	182.000	भाग
9.	रंगोले	25	कटघोरा	बिलासपुर	315.802	पूर्ण
कुल					3658.815 हैक्टर (लगभग)	
					या	
					9040.93 एकड़ (लगभग)	

## सीमा वर्णन :

क-ख रेखा बिन्दु "क" से प्रारम्भ होती है और ग्राम पोलालीकला, नवापारा, सेला, मदन की उत्तरी सीमा और भागतः ग्राम डुमरकठार की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ आगे बढ़ती है और बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।

ख-ग रेखा भागतः डुमरकठार ग्राम की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती है और फिर डुमरकठार, रंगोले ग्रामों की पूर्वी सीमा से जाती है और बिन्दु "ग" पर मिलती है।

ग-घ रेखा रंगोले वाली, करासरिया ग्रामों की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती है और बिन्दु "घ" पर मिलती है।

घ : क रेखा भागतः ग्राम करासरिया की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलती है और सब ग्राम नानापुन्नाली में से और ग्राम पोलालीकला की पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर प्रारम्भिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[सं 43015/1/90-एलएसडब्ल्यू]

बी. बी. राव, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 1992

9040.93 acres (approximately) in the locality specified in the Schedule appended thereto:

S.O. 2939.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) number S.O. 3228 dated the 12th November, 1990 issued under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) and published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 1st December, 1990, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in lands measuring 3658.815 hectares (approximately) or

And whereas in respect of the said lands, no notice under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act has been given;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies a further period of one year commencing from the 1st December, 1992, as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the said lands or any rights in or over such lands as specified in the Schedule below :—

**SCHEDULE**  
**DUMARKACHHAR BLOCK**  
**KORBA COALFIELD**  
District—Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh)

Plan No. SECL/BSP/GM/PLG/Land/111  
dated 27th July, 1992.  
(Showing land notified for prospecting)

Sl. No.	Village	Halka Number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Polalikala	24	Katghora	Bilaspur	462.581	Full
2.	Nawapara	24	Katghora	Bilaspur	259.509	Full
3.	Saila	24	Katghora	Bilaspur	528.784	Full
4.	Madan	24	Katghora	Bilaspur	539.406	Full
5.	Dumarkachhar	25	Katghora	Bilaspur	674.930	Full
6.	Kerajharia	24	Katghora	Bilaspur	431.946	Full
7.	Pali	25	Katghora	Bilaspur	263.857	Full
8.	Nanpulali	24	Katghora	Bilaspur	182.000	Part
9.	Rangole	25	Katghora	Bilaspur	315.802	Full
Total					3658.815 hectares (approximately)	
						9040.93 a c r e s (a p p r o x i m a t e l y )

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :**

A-B Line starts from point 'A' and proceeds along the northern boundary of villages Polalikala, Nawapara, Saila, Madan, and partly North-Eastern boundary of village Dumarkachhar and meets at point 'B'.

B-C Line passes partly along the northern boundary of village Dumarkachhar, then eastern boundary of villages Dumarkachhar, Rangole and meets at point 'C'.

C-D Line passes along the southern boundary of villages Rangole, Pali, Kerajharia and meets at point 'D'.

D-E-A Line passes partly along the western boundary of village Kerajharia then proceeds through village Nanpulali and western boundary of village Polalikala and meets at the starting point 'A'.

[No. 43015/17/90-LSW]

B. B. RAO, Under Secy.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विभाग

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. भा. 2940—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (नव) के कार्यालय प्रवर्तकों के लिए प्रयोग नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपविधम (3) के अनुसरण में पर्यवहार इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विभाग के नई दिल्ली स्थित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक क्षेत्र परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला (उत्तर नामक) खर्चोपस्थ कार्यालय, जिसके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों में हिंदी भाषा कार्यवाहक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, की अधिसूचित शक्तों हैं।

[No. 7(1)/92-हि. अ.]

परिचालन संचालक, निदेशक

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2940.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4), of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the Electronic Regional Test Laboratory (North), New Delhi, a subordinate office of the Department of Electronics, more than 80 per cent staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. 7(1)/92-H.S.]

S. L. SARNOT, Director

**पेलेनियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संशोधन**

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 1992

का. भा. 2941—यन. पेलेनियम और खनिज पार्श्वपाईट (युनि. से उपयोग के अधिकार का प्रवर्तन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेलेनियम और खनिज गैस संशोधन की अधिसूचना का. भा. नं. 688 तारीख 9-3-91 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संयुक्त अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार की पार्श्व पाईटों की विद्यमान के प्रयोग के लिए अर्जित करने का आपत्ता आदेश घोषित कर दिया था।

और यन. सक्षम प्रधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

वीर गाने पर श्राव्य की उपयोग (1) द्वारा प्रदान शक्तियों का प्रयोग  
तत्कालीन युद्ध के दौरान युद्ध में लड़ने वाली है कि उनके अस्तित्व में उपयोग का  
प्रतिष्ठा के लिये सफलता में लड़ने वाले की बनाया तब और प्रत्यक्ष  
की श्राव्य में वसा ताबता में अस्तित्व में सफलता में अस्तित्व में  
ताबता की विचार शक्ति।

और भागे, यत कन्दोर मन्त्रार मे चरा रिगार्त पर विचार करत क  
पण्थात् हन अचिन्ना से समन श्रमसूची म विनिदिष्ट नृमणम उपवाग का  
अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय लिया है।

यद्यपि यन् उपश्रान्तमसिक्तं क्षाशं च। उपकारा (1) द्वारा प्रथम शक्तिया ता प्रयोग करत हुए क्षेत्रज्ञ गन्धर्व पण्डितद्वारा धोषोप करवा है। इस अधिमूर्तता में गन्धर्व प्राणुनी में शिला पण्डित के शक्तिवाम उभयार्थ का अधिवार बादनाम विद्यमान है प्रमाण - है तिरा पण्डितार्थ शक्ति तिरा जाता है।

और पाठों उस धारा की उभार (1) - राय प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करने की कक्षा सन्धार निम्न पाठों में उक्त धारा में उपयोग का अधिष्ठान केन्द्रिय सरकार में अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत और प्राकृतिक गैर आयोग में सभी बाधाओं के मुक्त रूप में वापस के प्रकाशन की इस सार्वजनिक निहित होगी।

अनुसू

ओ गन जी मी गैस र्थानि । गुणगन गैस कपनी निमित्ते  
रिमिदिग स्टेशन गच्छत नक पार्श्व लानि विधाने वे निग ।

राज्य गुंरात                      जिला सूक्ष्म                      तालुका क्षारगंगा

श्रीध	वर्षक नंबर	टेस्ट	प्रारे	प्रति प्रारे
श्रीध	गापी नदी	0	11	60
	601	0	03	52
	602	0	20	80
	597	0	11	00
	सरकारी गाड़	0	03	60
	595	0	07	60
	599	0	14	00
	598	0	21	60
	554	0	30	40
	591	0	02	00
	538	0	00	77
	587	0	00	10
	586	0	00	60
	601	0	54	10
	13	0	16	20

[स अ-1102 / 1/91-आपन जोडा (III)/IV]

एग माहिन, ऐम्ब यावतारी

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 30th October, 1992

SO. 2941—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas SO 688 dated 9-3-1991 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline, (Acquisition of Right of user in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intent to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline,

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government,

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the schedule appended to this notification,

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central

## घनुसूची

ऐ. बी. जी. एल. टी. बिन्दु से गुजरात गारडीयन तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए ।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : थारुण तालुका : अंकलेश्वर

गाँव	ब्लॉक	हे.	आर.	सेंटीमीटर
घनुसूची	118	0	19	40
	108	0	05	65
	109	0	03	15
	110	0	12	30
	111	0	19	10
कार्टट्रैक		0	01	40
58		0	10	20
59		0	09	5 0
57/ए/बी		0	26	10
46		0	25	70
43		0	05	65
42		0	28	75
40		0	02	34
41		0	36	60
37		0	03	40
34		0	35	75
33		0	15	40

[सं. ओ. 12016/18/92/ओ. एन. जी. सी-4]  
एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 1992

S.O. 2942.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. 1347 dated 13-5-92 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from ABGL 'T' Point to Gujarat Guardian

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Ankleshwar

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Cent-tiare
Amboli	118	0	19	45
	108	0	05	65
	109	0	03	15
	110	0	12	30
	111	0	19	10
Cart track		0	01	40
58		0	10	20
59		0	09	50
57/A/B		0	26	10
46		0	25	70
43		0	05	65
42		0	28	75
40		0	02	34
41		0	36	60
37		0	05	40
34		0	35	75
33		0	15	40

[No. O-12016/18/92/ONGD-IV]  
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

मई बिल्सी, 3 नवम्बर 1992

का. आ. 2943.—अनः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के उर्जा मंत्रालय पेट्रोलियम विभाग की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 1348 तारीख 13-5-92 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न घनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और अनः संश्लेष प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न घनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद् द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न घनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद् द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

ए. पी. जी. एन. टी. बिन्दु से गुजरात गारदीयन तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच : तालुका अंकलेश्वर

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	अ. म.	सेंटो म.
1	2	3	5	5
कोसमडी	382	0	01	32
	381	0	12	20
	344	0	15	20
	343	0	25	60
	350	0	00	04
	342	0	17	60
	341	0	22	30
	340	0	34	60
	338	0	02	60
	353	0	22	20
	354	0	15	20
	355	0	25	00
	356	0	21	80
	357	0	19	30
	333	0	00	30
फाट्टेक		0	02	20
272		0	66	40
273		0	36	20
274/ए/बी/		0	21	15
256		0	51	70
222		0	60	60
223		0	24	20
224		0	00	25
फाट्टेक		0	01	60
214		0	25	10
213		0	20	20
212		0	00	04
229		0	28	30
230		0	02	70
236		0	00	30
231/ए/बी		0	31	90
232		0	23	35
333		0	11	85
199		0	14	75
198		0	10	10

[सं. ओ. 12016/19/92-ओएनजीए]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 1992

S.O. 2943.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. 1348 dated 13-5-92 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of

user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from ABGL T'point to Gujarat Guardian  
State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Ankleshwar

Village	Block No	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Kosmadi	382	0	01	32
	381	0	12	20
	344	0	15	20
	343	0	25	60
	350	0	00	04
	342	0	17	60
	341	0	22	30
	340	0	34	60
	338	0	02	60
	353	0	22	20
	354	0	15	30
	355	0	25	00
	356	0	21	80
	357	0	18	30
	333	0	06	30
Cart track		0	02	20
272		0	66	40
273		0	36	20
274/A/B		0	21	15
256		0	51	70
222		0	06	60
233		0	24	20
224		0	00	25
Cart track		0	01	60
214		0	25	10
213		0	20	20
212		0	00	04
229		0	28	30
230		0	02	70
236		0	00	30
231/A/B		0	31	90
232		0	23	35
233		0	11	85
199		0	14	75
198		0	10	10

[No. 12016/19/92-ONGD-IV]

M. MARTIN Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 1992

1	2	3	4	5
	420	0	39	70
	419/1/2/3	0	00	72
	422/1/2	0	27	58
	423	0	01	22

[चं. ऑन-12016/23/92-ऑनजीड.-IV]

एम. मांजिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 1992

S.O. 2944.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. 1627 dated 9-6-92 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline:

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from ABGL T. Point to Gujarat Guardian  
State : Gujarat District : Baurach Taluka : Ankleshwar

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Acre	Cent-tiare
1	2	3	4	5
Ummarwada	263	0	20	00
	264/A	0	22	40
	266	0	20	40
	267/2	0	11	80
	271/1/A	0	19	20
	269	0	24	80
	373	0	20	80
	374	0	28	80
	387	0	32	00
	390	0	10	60
	389/1/2	0	11	40
	402/1	0	27	80
	403/1/2	0	23	30
	407/1	0	13	60
	405	0	03	06
	406/P	0	17	60
	408/1	0	06	25
	414/2	0	16	00
	413	0	01	50
	416/P	0	30	20
	417/1/2	0	48	60
	418	0	19	40

का.मा.मं. 2944.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रदत्त भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय पेट्रोलियम विभाग की अधिसूचना का.मा.मं. 1627 तारीख 9-6-92 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार की प्राप्ति करने की विधि के लिए अर्जित करने का स्वयं का आशय घोषणा कर दिया था।

और यतः तत्काल अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषणा करता है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन विधान के अंतर्गत के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे इस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निहित होने का बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस उपयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त हो, आयोग के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

ए.बी.जी.एल.टी.—पोइन्ट से गुजरात गार्डियन तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : बरुच तालुका : अंकलेश्वर

गाँव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	एकर	सेंटेडर
1	2	3	4	5
उमरपाडा	263	0	20	00
	264/ए	0	22	40
	266	0	20	40
	267/2	0	11	80
	271/1/ए	0	19	20
	269	0	24	80
	373	0	20	80
	374	0	28	80
	387	0	32	00
	390	0	10	60
	389/1/2	0	11	40
	402/1	0	27	80
	403/1/2	0	23	30
	407/1	0	13	60
	405	0	03	06
	406/ए	0	17	60
	408/1	0	06	25
	414/2	0	16	00
	413	0	01	50
	416/ए	0	30	20
	417/1/2	0	48	60
	418	0	19	40

1	2	3	4	5
	413	0	03	50
	416/P	0	39	20
	417/1/2	0	45	68
	418	0	19	40
	420	0	39	70
	419/1/2/3	0	00	72
	422/1/2	0	27	58
	423	0	01	22

[No. O-12016/23/92/ONGD-IV]  
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

संचार मंत्रालय

(डाक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 नवम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 2945--राजभाषा नियम, (राज के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) 1976 के नियम 10 के अनुसूच (4) के अनुसरण में प्रधानाचार्य डाक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, मैसूर कार्यालय, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कार्यवाहियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यभाषक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित किया है।

[मं. ई-11017-1/92-रा.भा.]  
डा. निखिलधारी सिंह, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

#### MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Posts)

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1992

S.O. 2945.—In pursuance of Sub Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notify the office of Principal Postal Training Centre, Mysore where 80 percent of the staff has acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. 11017-1/92-O.L.]  
Dr. G. D. SINGH, Director (OL)

नई दिल्ली, 4 नवम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 2946--राजभाषा नियम, (राज के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) 1976 के नियम 10 के अनुसूच (4) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार, डाक विभाग के निम्नलिखित अल्पसंख्यक कार्यालयों को, जिन 80 प्रतिशत कार्यवाहियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यभाषक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है अधिसूचित किया है--

क्रम संख्या कार्यालय का नाम

1. अध्यक्ष डाकघर, जामनगर  
जामनगर--361001
2. अध्यक्ष डाकघर  
जुनागढ़--362001
3. अध्यक्ष डाकघर  
भुज
4. अध्यक्ष डाकघर  
हिमनगर--381001
5. प्रवर अध्यक्ष डाकघर  
वलसाड--396001

6. मुख्य पोस्टमास्टर,  
अहमदाबाद, जी.पी.ओ.-1
7. प्रवर अध्यक्ष डाकघर,  
राजकोट--360001
8. अध्यक्ष डाक संचार गृह  
वडोदरा--390002
9. पोस्टमास्टर जनरल,  
वडोदरा क्षेत्र, वडोदरा--390002

[मं. ई.--11017-1/92-रा.भा.]  
डा. निखिलधारी सिंह, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1992

S.O. 2946.—In pursuance of Sub Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notify the following offices of the Department of Posts where 80 percent staff has acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

S. No. Name of the Office

1. Supdt Post Office,  
Jamnagar-361001
2. Supdt. Post Office,  
Junagarh-362001
3. Supdt. Post Office,  
Bhuj
4. Supdt. Post Office,  
Himantnagar-383001
5. Sr. Supdt. Post Office,  
Valsad-396001
6. Chief Postmaster General,  
Ahmedabad,  
G.P.O.-1
7. Sr. Supdt. Post Office,  
Rajkot-360001
8. Supdt. Postal Store Depot,  
Vadodara-390002
9. Postmaster General,  
Vadodara Region,  
Vadodara-390002.

[No. E. 11017-1/92-O.L.]  
Dr. G. D. SINGH, Director (OL)

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 2947.--यहां संसदीय सचिवालय के प्रोसेस प्रोसेसिंग वि. मोगापीर साठपुड, निओल-387001 शाखाएं बम्बई, गोंडिया शहर और महाराष्ट्र में दिल्ली, राजगढ़ शहर और मध्य प्रदेश में बरगती कृष्ण नगर विहार में पश्चिम उड़ीसा में पटना और बंगाल में धुलिया (इसके अलावा जहाँ जहाँ भी उक्त स्थापना शब्द का प्रयोग हो उससे अधिनियम उक्त स्थापना है) के कर्मचारी अधिनियम निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (इसके अलावा उक्त अधिनियम के नाम से निर्दिष्ट) को धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन किया है।

यह केन्द्र सरकार की राय में उक्त स्थापना के कर्मचारियों के लिए तैयार किए गए अधिनियम निधि नियमों में अंशदान की दर उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 में उल्लिखित अंशकारी अंशदान की दर से कम नहीं है तथा इसके कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले अधिनियम निधि लाभ उक्त अधिनियम तथा

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम, 1952 (इसके अग्रे जहाँ कहीं भी स्कीम शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है उसमें अधिप्राय उक्त स्कीम से है) में उल्लिखित मामलों से किसी भी प्रकार से कम नहीं है जो इस वर्ग की स्थापनाओं में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध है।

अब इसलि ए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा एक के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित शर्तों के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा उक्त स्थापना को उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबंधों के लागू होने से 1-9-86 से छूट प्रदान करती है।

#### अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापना से संबंधित नियोजता केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए गए निर्देश के अनुसार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3) (क) में उल्लिखित निरीक्षण के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा और ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभार की भव्यता प्रत्येक माह की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के अन्दर करेगा।

2. न छूट प्राप्त स्थापनाओं के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम और उनके अधीन स्थापित उक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत देय अंशदान की दर में स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों के अंतर्गत देय अंशदान की दर किसी समय भी कम न होगी।

3. पेशियों के मामले में छूट प्राप्त स्थापना की स्कीम कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि स्कीम, 1952 से कम हितकर नहीं होगी।

4. उक्त स्कीम में कोई भी संशोधन जो स्थापना के वर्तमान नियमों से अधिक लाभकारी है। उन पर अपने आप लागू किया जाएगा। उक्त स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों में कोई भी संशोधन, क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त की पूर्ण अनुमति के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहाँ किसी संशोधन से उक्त स्थापना के कर्मचारियों के हित के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव होने की संभावना है वहाँ अपनी अनुमति देने से पूर्व, क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, कर्मचारियों की अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने का उचित अवसर देगा।

5. यदि स्थापना को छूट न दी जाती तो वे सभी कर्मचारी (जैसे उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2(ख) में निश्चित किया गया है) जो सदस्य बनने के पक्ष होते सवस्य बनाए जाएंगे।

6. जहाँ एक कर्मचारी जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (कानूनी) या किसी अन्य छूट-प्राप्त स्थापना का पहले से सदस्य है, को अपनी स्थापना में काम पर लगाया जाता है तो नियोजता उसे निधि का सुरक्षित सदस्य बनाएगा और ऐसे कर्मचारी के पिछले नियोजता के पास भविष्य निधि लेख में संख्याओं को अंतरित करने और उसके लेख में जमा कराने की व्यवस्था करेगा।

7. केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के द्वारा अधिकांश केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जैसा भी मामला हो, समय-समय पर दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार भविष्य निधि के प्रबंध के लिए नियोजता न्यासी बोर्ड की स्थापना करेगा।

8. भविष्य निधि, न्यासी बोर्ड में निहित होगा जो अन्य बातों के होते हुए भविष्य निधि में आय के उचित लेखों और भविष्य निधि से अंशदानियों और उनकी अभिरक्षा के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के प्रति उत्तरदायी होगा।

9. न्यासी बोर्ड कम से कम 3 माह में एक बार बैठक करेगा और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए मार्ग निर्देशों के अनुसार कार्य करेगा। केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त की अधिकार होगा कि वह किसी अन्य योग्य लेखापरीक्षक से खातों की बुझाया लेखापरीक्षा करेगा और ऐसे पुनः लेखा के परीक्षा के खर्च नियोजता वहन करेगा।

10. न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा रचे गए भविष्य निधि लेख पर्यन्त प्राप्त निष्पक्ष आर्टिस्ट अकाउंटेंट द्वारा वार्षिक लेखा परीक्षा के अध्याधीन होंगे। जहाँ आवश्यक समझा जाए, केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त की किसी अन्य प्रहता प्राप्त लेखापरीक्षा द्वारा लेखों की पुनः लेखा परीक्षा कराने का अधिकार होगा और इस पर हृष्टा व्यय निम्नता द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।

11. प्रत्येक वर्ष स्थापना के लेखा परीक्षित मुलन-पत्र के साथ लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक भविष्य निधि लेखों की एक प्रति वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के छ. माह के अन्दर क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को प्रस्तुत की जाएगी। इस प्रयोजन के लिए भविष्य निधि का वित्तीय वर्ष पहली मर्चन से 31 मार्च तक होगा।

12. नियोजता प्रसिद्ध भविष्य निधि के देय अपने कर्मचारियों के अंशदानों को आगामी माह की 15 तारीख तक न्यासी बोर्ड को अंतरित कर देगा। अंशदानों की विलम्ब से अदायगी करने के लिए समान परिस्थितियों में नियोजता न्यासी बोर्ड के नाम पर उन्ही प्रकार उत्तरदायी होगा जिस प्रकार एक न-छूट प्राप्त स्थापना उत्तरदायी होती है।

13. न्यासी बोर्ड सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार निधि में जमा राशियों का निवेश करेगा। प्रतिभूतियों न्यासी बोर्ड के नाम पर प्राप्त की जाएगी और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के जमा नियंत्रण में अनुसूचित बैंक की अभिरक्षा में रखा जाएगा।

14. सरकार के निर्देशों के अनुसार निवेश न करने पर न्यासी बोर्ड अपना प्रत्येक वर्ष एक बार एक माह केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त या उसके प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा लगाए गए अधिक प्रभार का उत्तरदायी होगा।

15. न्यासी बोर्ड एक वस्तु व्यौरा रजिस्टर तैयार करेगा और व्याज और विमोचन आय की मदद पर वस्तु निश्चित करेगा।

16. जमा किए गए अंशदानों, निकाले गए और प्रत्येक वर्ष न्यासी बोर्ड के द्वारा निवेश के लिए न्यासी बोर्ड विस्तृत लेख तैयार करेगा।

17. वित्तीय/लेखा वर्ष की समाप्ति के छ. माह के अन्दर बोर्ड प्रत्येक कर्मचारी की वार्षिक लेखा विवरण जारी करेगा।

18. बोर्ड प्रत्येक कर्मचारी की वार्षिक लेखा विवरण के स्थान पर पासबुक जारी कर सकता है। ये पासबुक कर्मचारियों की अभिरक्षा में रहेंगी और कर्मचारियों के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर बोर्ड के द्वारा इन्हें अद्ययन किया जाएगा।

19. लेखा वर्ष के पहले दिन आदिनेश पर प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के लेख में व्याज उस दर से जमा किया जाएगा जिसका न्यासी बोर्ड निर्णय करें परन्तु यह उक्त स्कीम के पैरा 60 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित दर से कम नहीं होगा।

20. यदि न्यासी बोर्ड केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित व्याज की दर इस कारण से कि निवेश पर आय कम है या किसी अन्य कारण से घटा करने में असमर्थ है तो इस कमी को नियोजता पूरा करेगा।

21. नियोजता भविष्य निधि की बोरी के कारण, छूटखोटा, अमानत, गबन अथवा किसी अन्य कारण से हुई हानि को पूरा करेगा।

22. नियोजता और न्यासी बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को ऐसी विवरणियाँ प्रस्तुत करेगा जो समय-समय पर केन्द्रीय सरकार/केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त निर्धारित करें।

23. उक्त स्कीम के पैरा 69 की शर्तों पर किसी कर्मचारी को निधि के सदस्य न रहने पर यदि स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों में नियोजताओं के अंशदान को अवन करने को व्यवस्था है तो न्यासी बोर्ड इस प्रकार जमा की गई राशियों का अवन को लेखा तैयार करेगा और उसे ऐसे प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग करेगा जो केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को पूर्ण अनुमति में निश्चित किया गया हो।

24. स्थापना के भविष्य निधि नियमों में निर्दिष्ट किसी बात के होते हुए भी यदि किसी व्यक्ति की सेवा नियुक्ति होने के फलस्वरूप या किसी अन्य प्रसिद्धता में तीकरी करने पर निधि को सदस्यता समाप्त की जाती है या पता लगता है कि नियोजता के निधि नियमों के अंतर्गत अंशदान की दर समायोजन की दर प्राप्ति निधिक योजना के अंतर्गत दी गई दरों की तुलना में कम अनुकूल है तो अन्तर का वहन नियोजता द्वारा किया जायेगा।

25. विभागा, अधिष्ठापन विधि के प्रयाप्त से संबंधित सभी कार्य जिनमें लेखों के रखरखाव स्टैंड प्रस्तुत किए जाने, राशियों का प्रसार जांचित है, बहुत करेगा।

26. नियोजित समुचित प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित विधि के नियमों का एक प्रति तथा जब भी कोई संशोधन होता है, उसकी मुख्य बातों को कर्मचारियों के बहुमत की भाषा में अनुवाद करके स्थापना के बोर्ड पर लगाया जाएगा।

27. "समुचित सरकार" स्थापना की चालू छूट पर और शर्तें लगा सकती है।

28. यदि उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्थापना करें जसमें उक्त स्थापना पाया है, पर अवधान की दर बढ़ा दी जाती है, नियोजित अधिष्ठापन विधि अवधान को हर उचित रूप में बढ़ाया, तबि उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत 1952 जाने वाले सामानों से स्थापना का स्तर के अनुरोध दिए जाने वाले अधिष्ठापन विधि के साथ किसी भी प्रकार से कम न हो।

29. उक्त शर्तों में से किसी एक के उल्लंघन पर छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

[सं. एन-35015/6/92-एन.एन. II]

जे पी. शुक्ला, वरर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 1992

S.O. 2947.—Whereas M/s. C. J. Patel Tabacoo Product Pvt. Ltd. Matapura, Nadiad-387001 with its branches at Bombay, Gondiyaa City and Tiris in Maharashtra, Saugar City and Waranasi in Madhya Pradesh, Kishan Nagar in Andhra Pradesh, Fakur in Bihar, Phatak in Orissa and Dhullya in West Bengal (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Fund, and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act);

And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to employees therein than those specified in section 6 of the said Act and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits which on the whole are not less favourable to the employees than the benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of similar character;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme w.e.f. 1-9-86.

### SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall provide for such facilities for inspection and pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may from time to time direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

2. The rate of contribution payable under the provident fund rules of the establishment shall at no time be lower than those payable under the said Act in respect of the un-exempted establishments and the said Scheme framed thereunder.

3. In the matter of advances, the scheme of the exempted establishment shall not be less favourable than the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952.

4. Any amendment to the said scheme which is more beneficial to the employees than the existing rules of the establishment shall be made applicable to them automatically. No amendment of the rules of the Provident Fund of the said establishment shall be made without the previous approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees of the said establishment, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before

giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their points of view.

5. All employees (as defined in section 2 of the said Act) who would have been eligible to become members of the Provident Fund had the establishment not been granted exemption shall be enrolled as members.

6. Where an employee who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund (Statutory or a Provident Fund) of any other exempted establishment is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enroll him as a member of the fund and arrange to have the accumulations in the provident fund account or such employee's previous employer transferred and credited to his account.

7. The employer shall establish a Board of Trustees for the management of the Provident Fund according to such directions as may be given by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or by the Central Government, as the case may be, from time to time.

8. The provident fund shall vest in the Board of Trustees who will be responsible for and accountable to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation inter-alia for proper accounts of the receipts into and payments from the Provident Fund and the balances in their custody.

9. The Board of Trustees shall meet at least once in every three months and shall function in accordance with the guidelines that may be issued from time to time by the Central Government/Central Provident Fund Commissioner or and officer authorised by him.

10. The accounts of the Provident Fund maintained by the Board of Trustees shall be subject to audit by a qualified independent Chartered Accountant annually. Where considered necessary, the Central Provident Fund Commissioner shall have the right to have the accounts re-audited by any other qualified auditor and the expenses so incurred shall be borne by the employer.

11. A copy of the audited annual provident fund accounts together with the audited balance sheet of the establishment for each accounting year shall be submitted to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner within six months after the close of the financial year. For this purpose the financial year of the provident fund shall be from the 1st April to the 31st of March.

12. The employer shall transfer to the Board of Trustees the contributions payable to the Provident fund by himself and the employees by the 15th of each month following the month for which the contributions are payable. The employer shall be liable to pay damages to the Board of Trustees for any delay in payment of the contributions in the same manner as an un-exempted establishment is liable under similar circumstances.

13. The Board of Trustees shall invest the monies in the fund as per directions that may be given by the Government from time to time. The securities shall be obtained in the name of the Board of Trustees and shall be kept in the custody of Scheduled Bank under the Credit Control of the Reserve Bank of India.

14. Failure to make the investments as per directions of the Government shall make the Board of Trustees severally and jointly liable to surcharge as may be imposed by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or his representative.

15. The Board of Trustees shall maintain a separate register and ensure timely realisation of interest and ensure timely realisation of interest and redemption proceeds.

16. The Board of Trustees shall maintain detailed accounts to show the contributions credited, withdrawal and interest in respect of each employee.

17. The Board shall issue an annual statement of account to every employee within six months of the close of financial/accounting year.

18. The Board may, instead of the annual statement of accounts, issue Passbooks to every employee. These pass-

book shall remain in the custody of the employee and will be brought up to date by the Board on presentation by the employee.

19. The account of each employee shall be credited with interest calculated on the opening balance as on the 1st day of the accounting year at such rate as may be decided by the Board of Trustees but shall not be lower than the rate declared by the Central Government under para 60 of the said Scheme.

20. If the Board of Trustees are unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the Central Government for the reason that the return on investment is less or for any other reason then the deficiency shall be made good by the employer.

21. The employer shall also make good any other loss that may be caused to the Provident Fund due to theft, burglary, defalcation, mis-appropriation or any other reason.

22. The employer as well as the Board of Trustees shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner as the Central Government/Central Provident Fund Commissioner may prescribe from time to time.

23. If the Provident Fund Rules of the establishment provide for forfeiture of the employees contributions in cases where an employee ceases to be a member of the fund on the lines of para 69 of the said Scheme, the Board of Trustees shall maintain a separate account on the amounts so forfeited and may utilise the same for such purpose be determined with the prior approval of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Provident Fund Rules of the establishment, if on the cessation of any individual from the membership of the fund consequent on retiring from service or on taking up the employment in some other establishment, it is found that the rate of contribution rate of forfeiture etc., under the P.F. Rules of the establishment are less favourable as compared to these under the statutory Scheme, the difference shall be borne by the employer.

25. The employer shall bear all the expenses of the administration of the Provident Fund including the maintenance of account, submission of returns, transfer of accumulations.

26. The employer shall display on the notice board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the fund as approved by the appropriate authority and as and when amended thereto alongwith a translation of the salient points thereof in the language of the majority of the employees.

27. The "appropriate Government" may lay down any further conditions for continued exemption of the establishment.

28. The employees shall enhance the rate of provident fund contributions appropriately if the rate of provident fund contribution is enhanced under the said Act so that the benefits under the Provident Fund Scheme of the establishment shall not become less favourable than the benefits provided under the said Act.

29. The exemption is liable to be cancelled for violation of any of the above conditions.

[No. S-35015/6/92-SS-15]

J. P. SHUKLA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 नवम्बर, 1992

का. प्रा. 2948.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रवर्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचपट को

प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-11-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-32011/9/88-डी.-IV/डी.-III(बी)]

बी. एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1992

S.O. 2948.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th November, 1992.

[No. L-32011/9/88-D.IV/D.III(B)]

B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 1 of 1989

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta.

#### AND

Their Workmen.

#### PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Manash Nath Roy, Presiding Officer.

#### APPEARANCE :

On behalf of management—Mr. P. Roy, Deputy Labour Adviser and Industrial Relation Officer with Mr. G. Mukherjee, Personnel Officer.

On behalf of workmen—Mr. M. M. Saha, Vice President of the Union.

STATE : West Bengal.

INDUSTRY : Port.

#### AWARD

The validity or otherwise of the action of the management of Calcutta Port Trust (hereinafter mentioned as C.P.T.) in not regularising 53 ballast handling workmen (hereinafter mentioned as the said Workers), who are represented by Calcutta Port Shramik Janata Panchayat (hereinafter referred to as the said Union), was referred for adjudication, by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour by an Order No. L-32011/9/88-D.IV(A)/D.III(B) dated 23rd December, 1988.

2. It was the case of the said Union that the C.P.T. is a major Port in India and has two wings viz. Port Side and Dock Side, apart from owing Railway Lines and those apart, the Engineering Department in the Port, where various categories of employees are employed and one of such category of workers is known as ballast handling workers, whose job includes removal of ballast sweepings, rubbish, cinder and earth from different points and area of Dock and such jobs are commonly known as ballast handling jobs. It was their further case that the transportation of materials, as mentioned above, are done by the C.P.T.'s own lorries, the Railway Rakes or by hired vehicles. It was further been asserted that such ballast handling job is of a perennial nature and indispensable character of the said C.P.T. and specially, their Engineering Department and the employees as employed, are doing such job continuously, but they are neither been regularised nor given any status of the employee of the said C.P.T.

3. It has further been alleged that previously contractors men were engaged and services of them, were utilised, claim-

ing them to be contractors' labour and as such, they were denied of the amenities, privileges and wages and such action was illegal and unjustified. It was the further case of the said Union that the said workers were constantly denied of the benefits and that the workmen concerned, engaged in such ballast handling, who were working for many years and which work was regular and perennial in nature, could be absorbed as regular employees of the C.P.T., but the authorities did not agree to the same, whereupon an Industrial Dispute with the said C.P.T. over regularisation of the employees concerned and as engaged by contractors, were raised for making them direct employees of the said C.P.T. and ultimately, the matter was conciliated and then a Tripartite Settlement was arrived at on June 1983. The said settlement was tendered as Ext. M-3. It has also been indicated that the C.P.T., on principle agreed for the need of such job as involved in this case, as a regular feature, but inspite of such fact, the C.P.T. took unreasonable and adamant attitude, in making the employee concerned direct employees and with greatest reluctance of the said Union had to agree, as a first step, to the formation of a casual pool with the concerned employee, with effect from July 1, 1983.

4. It has further been stated, the above mentioned settlement Ext. M-3, which was a Tripartite one, was entered into, a prelude to make the concerned workman permanent in due course. It has been stated that Sri Tarun Dutt, the previous Chairman of the C.P.T. had assured the absorption of the concerned workman, which gave great impetus to them, but, even then, they had to wait for long 4 years after that Ext. M-3, but unfortunately, the C.P.T. did not even extend to the employees concerned gratuity, Provident Fund and other statutory benefits, as a result whereof, the said Union terminated the said agreement, Ext. M-3, with effect from April 6, 1985. This has, as will appear from the statements as recorded hereafter, was also agreed to by the C.P.T.

5. It was the case of the said Union that thereafter, correspondence were made with the Chairman of the C.P.T., reminding about the urgency and need for absorption of the employees concerned, but, such attempts failed, whereupon, further representation were made. It was alleged by the said Union that the authorities of the C.P.T. did not give serious thought and consideration over the issue and in its proper perspective and took specific plea that in view of Ministry's directives, only those casual workers, who were sponsored by the Employment Exchange, will be absorbed in the concerned posts but, such plea was never taken before Ext. M-3 and in fact, the plea as taken, was claimed to be not tenable, as the issue under reference, did not relate to fresh recruitment and was a case of conversion of the existing casual workers to permanent workmen, for performing the same ballast handling job, which they were performing for many years and it was further claimed that ballast handling workmen, cannot be placed in the same footing with other employees, because of the nature of job/duties and further more, when such work was of a perennial nature.

6. The said Union has stated that all persuasions failed, due to unfair labour practice by the C.P.T., for getting regular and permanent work done by casual workers and that too, for depriving them of the amenities and benefits of permanent employees. It has further been alleged that the C.P.T. was prejudiced and even during conciliation proceedings, they showed adamant attitude, as a result, the present dispute was raised for adjudication. It was specifically asserted that the question of sponsoring the cause of the casual employees by Employment Exchange, will not arise in this case and there could be no occasion for the same, unless the C.P.T. notified the vacancies for their own recruitment. It has also been stated, it was the obligation of the C.P.T., to get employment of the employees concerned regularised, by giving necessary informations to the Employment Exchange and in not doing so, they also failed and neglected to observe the Rule of equal wages for equal work, to be paid to the said workers.

7. As such, it was prayed, the action of the management of C.P.T., in not regularising the workmen, should be declared and deemed to be highly arbitrary, unjustified and illegal and they, be given due and consequential benefits.

8. There is no dispute that the C.P.T. is a body corporate and they have the departments as indicated earlier and by the said Union. It has been stated that prior to June 1983 i.e.

Ext. M-3, removal of ballast, cinder and earth etc. from different areas in the Docks, as also from Dry Docks, was performed by the Port Trust Ballast Wagons by the private contractors, against requisitions from the Chief Engineer's Department and on a demand being raised by the said Union, for conversion of 57 contractor's men under the direct employment, there was a conciliation proceedings and in the course of such conciliation, Ext. M-3 was arrived at, and thereby, it was agreed that a casual pool would be formed with those contractors men, for the purpose of ballast handling and by that settlement, it was also agreed that the employees concerned, should carry out the work so long done by them and their wages and mode of payments including other terms and conditions of service, were also agreed. It has been stated that with effect from July 1, 1983, these persons are being engaged as casual Mates and casual Mazdoor and they are being paid in terms of the said Ext. M-3. Apart from such fact, it has been stated that they were and are also enjoying other benefits like Leave, Medical Treatment and Minimum guaranteed bookings/wages for 21 days in a month and so also, booking on holidays, apart from allowing attendance allowance. The C.P.T. has said that the wages of the said workers are calculated from minimum of the notional scale of pay of comparable categories of the workmen in regular employment on the daily wages as available to them, including components like Special Dearness Allowance, Fixed Dearness Allowance, Additional Dearness Allowance and House Rent Allowance, as admissible to the regular employees of the comparable categories of the C.P.T. staff. It has further been stated that benefit of Annual Grade increment is also extended to them and furthermore, the benefits have raised the Pay Scale and Allowance as per the Wage Settlement of the regular Class-III and Class-IV employees of the C.P.T. and such benefits have been extended to them, to the extent as permissible, in terms of Ext. M-3. It has further been pointed out that moreover, in the said Agreement, Ext. M-3, there is no mention about the regularisation of the services of the said workers, on the roll of regular employees of the C.P.T. It was further pointed out that there is no regular post as ballast handling workers in the C.P.T. and the workmen concerned were and are casual workers, who have been paid their wages on daily basis, subject to a minimum guaranteed wages on daily basis, subject to a minimum guaranteed wages of 21 days booking, as indicated earlier. It has also been pointed out that with effect from July 1, 1983, the said workers were taken in the Casual Pool, from the contractors, who used to supply them against requisitions for handling ballast wagons and since they did not come through Employment Exchange, on requisition from the C.P.T., for appointment in its regular and temporary vacancies, they should be deemed to be purely casual workers and they cannot claim to be in the regular rolls of the C.P.T.

9. The C.P.T. has stated that the ballast handling works do not exist now and are not available, apart from other things, for reasons that they have practically discontinued the Steam Locomotives. So, for dearth of work, the said workers are idling, but even then, they are being paid wages as casual workmen, in the manner as indicated and that too, purely on compassionate grounds and also for honouring the agreement, Ext. M-3. It was their further case that the said workers are thus, now engaged in other works like dewatering, cutting of drains, handling of permanent weigh materials and removal of sweepings as and when necessary, as casual worker. In fact, it is also stated that the C.P.T., for the change of circumstances, do not require the services of the said workers. It has also been stated that C.P.T. had or has no such category of workmen viz. "ballast handling workers", now.

10. It has further been stated that the work, as claimed by the said workers, are not of a perennial and indispensable nature and removal of ballast, if any, prior to the said Ext. M-3, were done by private contractors, against requisitions from the C.P.T. It has also been stated that with the signing of the said Ext. M-3, the workers under the contractors are being employed as casual workers on daily basis, with of course certain facilities like leave and medical treatments. It has been specifically asserted that the said Ext. M-3, do not stipulate that the said workers should be taken on the roll, as regular employees of C.P.T. It was in any event, denied that the said Ext. M-3 was entered into as a prelude to make the said workers permanent or that the previous Chairman, Sri T. C. Dutt gave any assurance to the said Union, regarding the absorption of the said workers and as such, the claim has

been stated to be imaginary and motivated. There was no dispute that the matter was referred for conciliation and on failure of the same, the dispute under reference was made, which according to the C.P.T. has been made without any justification or merit whatsoever. It has also been stated by the C.P.T. that in view of the provisions of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, the C.P.T. cannot appoint any one, without reference and concurrence of the Employment Exchange and in fact and in effect, there is a ban on such employment. It was the further case of the C.P.T. that the said Union by their representation dated April 6, 1985, has duly terminated Ext. M-3 with effect from April 6, 1985 and such being the position that agreement, has no validity and applicability now and as such, the C.P.T. is not bound by the same and is at liberty to dispense with the services of the said workers, in view of the facts as narrated earlier and such casual pool, in which the said workers were taken, is not in existence now.

11. By their rejoinder filed on December 4, 1989, the said Union has not only denied the material facts and allegations, but has also repeated the stand as taken by them and as indicated earlier.

12. On the basis of the evidence as available, it would appear that there was no doubt that the settlement as in Ext. M-3 was arrived at and that has also been terminated. But, there is no evidence regarding the assurance given by the former Chairman of the C.P.T., which has been alleged. WW-1, the President of the said Union has narrated the incidents of duty as performed by the said workers and has claimed that such duties were and are still available and more particularly, such duties are perennial in nature and so, the C.P.T. should regularise the services of the said workers. Apart from WW-1, WW-2, one Madhab Rajbhar has deposed about the workings of the said workers, or the duties performed by them. The above evidence of the said workers were sought to be contradicted by the evidence of WW-1, the Deputy Chief Engineer of the Engineering Department of the C.P.T. He has agreed that Ext. M-3 was signed, for formation of a casual pool and such pool was formed, for loading and unloading the refuse from the bins to wagons and also to unload them in proper areas. It was his evidence that prior to the formation of such pool, the said workers were engaged through different contractors and those workers do not perform the same work now, as disposal of refuse by wagons has been discontinued since the end of 1983. It was his further evidence that the ballast employees, never maintained the Railway tracks, as such maintenance was the duties of other available staff and at present, as stated earlier, the said workers have no work to perform, but even then, the benefits in terms of Exhibit M-3, for the reasons as indicated earlier, are provided. It was his further evidence that under the employment of C.P.T., there is no comparable workmen like the said workers or comparable posts for them. It was his further evidence that the C.P.T. is duly performing their responsibilities as per and according to Ext. M-3 and has not removed the said workers. He had to agree that the said workers are at present receiving certain benefits in respect of their terms of service and conditions of employment, but he stated that such entitlement is provided to the said workers, for maintaining peace and harmony, even though there was no need or any necessity for the same. It was his further evidence that the said workers were and are not performing any permanent job. It was also his evidence that the Provident Fund facilities have not been made available to the said workers, since the same was not provided for in the Ext. M-3. He could not of course deny that the said workers were found physically fit and were of appropriate age, for being employed, but stated that Exhibit W-6 will show that they were fit to be employed as casual workers.

13. Mr. Roy appearing for the C.P.T., first referred to the schedule of the order of reference and submitted that since the schedule specifically says about regularisation of the said workers and at the present moment there is no scope for such regularisation, for the reasons as indicated, the Reference should be deemed to be not maintainable or entertainable and is not required to be adjudicated. In fact, he submitted that even in terms of Exhibit M-3, which required

the formation of casual pool and such pool has been admitted to be formed by the C.P.T., there would be no question of regularising the said workers, as Ext. M-3 is conclusively against that point. On a consideration, and consultation of Ext. M-3, he claimed that thus, not only, there was no scope but there is also no question of regularising the said workers and more particularly when, it is evident that necessary work, job is not available. He then and secondly, submitted that the said workers cannot be taken in the casual pool or could be appointed in the casual pool or could be appointed in the manner as claimed, because of the ban of employment and when, after such ban, the C.P.T. will not be entitled to employ any one, unless his case is referred by the concerned Employment Exchange. It was submitted by him that such directives were and are binding on the C.P.T. and being a statutory body, they cannot act contrary to such directives. It was, thirdly submitted by Mr. Roy that the said workers, were initially under contractors, but they were taken in the casual pool in terms of Ext. M-3, for such special works which incidentally are not available now. It was, fourthly pointed out by him, there are special jobs, for which, the casual pool was formed and they are not in existence now and fifthly, there is no open posts, where the said workers can now be appointed and that being the position, which again appeared from the evidence, this Tribunal will not be empowered to make such an order, which will have the effect of creation of special posts, while agreeing with the claims of the said workers for regularisation. In fact, Mr. Roy submitted that the C.P.T. has not really violated the terms of Exhibit M-3 and such being the position, on the basis of determination in the case of M/s. Shukla Menze & Industries Private Limited Vs. The Workmen etc., 1977(2) LLJ 339 and more particularly on the effect of the admitted termination of Ext. M-3 by the said Union, no determination can be made. Then, on the point, reference was also made to the case of the Management of Binny Ltd. etc. Vs. The Government of Tamil Nadu and Ors., 1989(1) LLJ 160 and so also the case of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Vs. Chief Labour Commissioner, 1991(1) LLJ 408 and it was claimed further that the reference should be deemed to be a misconceived and not maintainable one, on the basis of admitted termination of Ext. M-3 and on the other grounds as indicated in those determinations. Since the agreement Ext. M-3 was duly and admittedly terminated, the parties to the same, were bound by the said termination and as such, the said agreement became nonest and could not in any event be considered as a valid one, for making the reference.

14. While on his submissions that the said workers could not be appointed in the manner as claimed, because of the ban on employment and in making appointments, excepting through Employment Exchange, the C.P.T. had no option, but they had to act on the basis of such directions, reference was made to the case of Sobhana Vs. State of Kerala, 1990(1) LLJ 491. There, appointments were made without advertisement and without obtaining names from Employment Exchange and they on facts, were found to be invalid. Mr. Roy further submitted that the evidence on record, do not permit the employment of the said workers by the C.P.T., as there was no longer any permanent need and to establish such submissions, reference was made to the case of Sandeep Kumar and Ors., Vs. Ram Naresh Sah and Ors. 1992 Lab. I.C. 395. In this case, work charge employees of Government Company, set up for the purpose of aiding and assisting the small scale Industries within States, were sought to be regularised and the Supreme Court has directed that the employees should be considered for permanent vacancies, when occurring, on the basis of seniority and entitlement according to Rules. Thus, on the basis of the above determination, the findings can be moulded, if at all, by directing the said workers may be considered for permanent vacancies when the occasion will arise, according to seniority and their entitlements, if any, in accordance with the Rules.

15. It was submitted by Mr. Roy that the regularisation as asked for, was not only not covered by the terms of Ext. M-3, but such prayer could not also be made or put forward, as there is no work available for the said workers and they were and are duly and really provided with employment on humanitarian grounds. In support of such submissions, reference was made to the case of Satya Narayan Sharma and Ors. Vs. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. and Ors., 1990(2) LLJ 596. In that case, the High Court found, there were no vacancies or work available in the es-



peace and to maintain harmony and they have also provided for wages for a minimum of 21 days to them. Such attitude of C.P.T. is no doubt commendable, but when there are employment potentials available, it will be highly appreciated, if they can do something for employing the said workers in these days of acute unemployment and further more when, the said workers are duly qualified and trained and have necessary experience. Even in spite of such findings as above, on construction and consideration of Exhibit M-3, I cannot hold that the said workers have a right to be regularised automatically, as claimed. I hold so, on consideration of the decisions as indicated earlier.

22. As such, I dispose of this reference with the observations as above, even though I cannot answer the reference in the affirmative and that too, in the facts and circumstances of the case.

23. This is my Award.

Dated, Calcutta,  
The 20th August, 1992.

MANASH NATH ROY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 नवम्बर, 1992

का. भा. 2949.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल सेरीकलचर एण्ड ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट, सेन्ट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड, के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-11-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[एल—42011/72/89—आई. भार. (जी यू) (पी टी)]

के. बी. बी. उण्गो, हेड ऑफ अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1992

S.O. 2949.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. I Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Sericultural and Training Institute, Central Silk Board and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 3-11-92.

[No. L-42011/72/89-IR(DU)(Pt)]  
K. V. B. UNNY, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 212 of 1990

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Central Sericultural and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, Bhagalpur.

#### AND

Their Workmen

#### PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra,  
Presiding Officer.

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri M. Singh. Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri B. Lal, and Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Silk

Dated, the 26th October, 1992

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-42011/72/89/IR.(DU), dated the 22nd August, 1990, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal

"Whether the demand of Shramik Seva Sangh for payment of salary and other benefits to the workers listed in Annexure at par with regular and permanent workmen of Central Silk Board is justified? If so, to what relief they are entitled to?"

#### ANNEXURE II

1. Bindeshwari Yadav-I
2. Kanhai Yadav
3. Rambilash Yadav
4. Shubhash Yadav
5. Kuber Yadav
6. Ganpat Yadav
7. Kailash Yadav-II
8. Ashok Yadav
9. Dillip Yadav
10. Banarsi Yadav
11. Md. Nihal
12. Babulal Yadav
13. Jai Prakash Mandal
14. Dinesh Yadav
15. Bindeshwari Mandal
16. Rambilash Yadav II
17. Kailash Yadav-I
18. Jamuna Pandit
19. Lakhan Sah.

2. The case of the concerned workmen, as disclosed in the written statement submitted on their behalf by the sponsoring union, Shramik Seva Sangh, details apart, is as follows :—

The concerned workmen have been working regularly in various capacities as mentioned in the reference for about 7 to 8 years in Central Silk Board at Sabore in the district of Bhagalpur (Bihar). Initially they were being paid Rs. 8.50 paise per day per head and later the wages was increased to Rs. 17.82 per head per day from July, 1989. They had completed more than 240 days service in each year and hence they are entitled to all the benefits available to permanent employees of the management. It is most unfortunate that instead of making payment to them in proper scale, they are being paid the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government of Bihar for some other industries. The workmen at Sabore Agricultural College Campus and also at Pussa having placed in similar post are being paid proper scale. The Silk Board is paying proper wages to their employees in Thakurnani and Sahabganj in Bihar and Brahmapur in West Bengal and at the other places. The concerned workmen are entitled for the same wages as are being paid to regular employees of the Silk Board. They made several demands for making payment of proper wages to them, but the management has not conceded their demand. There is no reason for the management to discriminate between the permanent and regular workmen on the one hand and the concerned workman on the other in the matter of payment of wages. Their demand for payment of salary and other benefits at par with regular and permanent workmen of the Silk Board is justified.

3. The case of the management of Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textile, Berhampur (West Bengal) having its branch at Sabour, Bhagalpur (Bihar), as disclosed in the written statement, briefly stated, is as follows :

The function of the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute is purely a research and training Institute formed under Central Silk Board, Govt. of India and its main function is to conduct research on sericulture and impart training to various trainees. Although it is purely a research and training Institute, some relevant plants are raised for training and research purpose and for which some unskilled labourers according to requirement and urgent necessity are engaged to maintain and guard these plants and that too seasonally. Such workers are engaged as casual workmen for purely casual nature of work which involves from activities. Land having been found in abundance and suitable for sericultural activities, more than 200 acres of plantation has already been developed in the district of Purnea and the Research Extension Centre, Sabour has been shifted to Thakurganj at Purnea. This shifting has been effected because of the fact that land at Sabour belonged to Sabour Agricultural College which was demanding back the land from the Central Silk Board. The order of reference is not maintainable in law and this Tribunal has got no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the issue referred to in the order of reference. The Institute is not an 'industry' as per definition of terms introduced in the Industrial Disputes Act and so also the present reference is not maintainable. The reference is also bad for the reason that no dispute was in existence of the date of order of reference in question inasmuch as here is no demand of payment of salary and other benefits to the concerned workman. Even if the Institute is held to be in industry, the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act will come into play. The right of 'Equal Pay for Equal Work' is a constitutional right enshrined in Article 39 of the Constitution of India. The jurisdiction for implementing and enforcing the constitution right falls under Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts only. Shramik Seva Sangh is not the representative body of workmen engaged by the Institute. The concerned workmen have been engaged sporadically according to exigencies of work and hence there is no question of relationship of master and servant between the management and these workmen. The Institute has created various kinds of Group 'D' posts, like Peon, Guard, Sweeper etc. in which posts their workmen are engaged on permanent basis because such works are of permanent in nature and workers engaged in Group 'D' are paid the scale of pay prescribed for regular workmen of the Institute. Besides the above nature of job of Group 'D' there are some work of temporary and casual nature, such as, soil digging plants growing plants irrigating etc. and such work is not of regular nature but seasonal and sporadic. The workers engaged on such seasonal and sporadic work are paid the wages payable and notified under Minimum Wages Act. In the letter dated 13-3-89 the union has mentioned designations against the names of these workers. These workers had never been designated as such. In the circumstances, the demand of the Sangh for payment of salary to these 19 casual workmen at par with the regular workmen is not justified.

4. In the rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the union has stated that the Institute is an 'industry' and that the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' is applicable in the case of the concerned workmen. The union has further stated that the reference is maintainable and this Tribunal has got jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the issue raised in the order of reference. The union has not accepted as correct the statements of facts of the management as appearing in its written statements in paras 4 to 8.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the union, the management has stated that the concerned workmen have not been working regularly since 1982 and in the capacity as mentioned in the letter of demand dated 13th March, 1989 and order of reference. In so far as appointment of watchman is concerned it has been stated that there was only one sanctioned post for Sabour and such hand was recruited from the retired Military Personnel as per precedence and policy of the Board. There is no sanctioned post of rearer during the relevant period. Some experimental rearing was conducted and that too by technical personnel. Beldar means a class who do the work of soil cutting or soil digging or any similar work connected with soil. In raising the mulberry plants some soil work is occasionally done for a few weeks at the initial stage of planting. Out of these 19 concerned workmen, 11 have worked as Beldar regularly for years as alleged and this statement is palpably false. The concerned workmen are casual workmen and they are not entitled to any wages or benefits at par with permanent and regular Group 'D' employees. The concerned workmen have never been performing the job done by the permanent and regular employees.

6. The union, in support of its demand, has examined two witnesses, namely, WW-1 Kanai Prasad Yadav and Mahabir Lal, President of the sponsoring union as WW-2, but has not adduced any documentary evidence.

On the other hand, the management has examined two witnesses, namely, MW-1 Ashok Kumar Choudhary, earlier posted at Sabour as Asstt. Director and MW-2 Dr. S. K. Choudhary, also an Assistant Director posted earlier at Sabour Unit and laid in evidence a mass of documents which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-1/4.

7. The Central Silk Board Act, 1948 is an enactment to provide for the development, under Central Control, of silk industry and for that purpose to establish a Central Silk Board. Admittedly, the Central Government, by notification in the official Gazette, constituted for the purpose of the said Act, a Board called the Central Silk Board. Undisputedly, Central Sericultural and Training Institute at Sabour is an unit of Central Silk Board.

8. Shri Maheshwar Singh, Advocate for the management of Central Silk Board, has submitted that the Central Silk Board or for the matter of that Central Sericultural and Training Institute at Sabour, where the concerned workmen have remained engaged as casual workmen is not an 'industry' within the meaning of Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act and consequently this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the issue raised in the present dispute.

Shri B. Lal, Sr. Advocate assisted by Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate, has submitted that the contention of Shri Singh that the Central Silk Board and for the matter of that Central Sericultural and Training Institute at Sabour is not sustainable in view of the definition of 'industry' in the Industrial Disputes Act and plethora of judicial interpretations on 'industry'.

9. Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines 'Industry' which reads as follows :

'Industry' means any business, trade, undertaking manufacture or calling of employer and includes any calling, service, employment, handicap or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen. The provision is both exhaustive and exclusive. It not only brings within its sweep business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling of employer but also includes any calling service, employment, handicap or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has interpreted 'Industry' in Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. A. Rajappa & Ors. reported in 1978 Lab. I.C. 467-1978 (1) LLJ. 349 stating that 'industry' as defined in Section 2(j) has a wide import—(a) where (i) systematic activity, (ii) organised by co-operation between employer and employee (the direct and substantial element is chimerical), (iii) for goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual or religious but inclusive of material things or services geared to celestial bliss i.e. making, on a large scale prasada or food) prima facie, there is an industry in that enterprise, (b) Absence of profit motive or gainful objective

is irrelevant, be the venture in the public, joint, private or other sector, (c) The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer-employee relations, (d) If the organization is a trade or business it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking.....(i) Notwithstanding the previous clause, sovereign functions, strictly understood, (alone) qualify for exemption, not the welfare activities or economic adventures undertaken by government or statutory bodies, (ii) Even in departments discharging sovereign functions, if there are units which are industries and they are substantially severable, then they can be considered to come within S. 2(j), (iii) Constitutional and competently enacted legislative provisions may well remove from the scope of the Act categories which otherwise may be covered thereby.

MW-1 Ashok Kumar Choudhary who was earlier posted to Central Sericultural & Training Institute at Sabour has stated that the organisation is not directly involved in production, its activities are mainly confined to research work and the organisation passes on research result to farmers for their production and benefits. This being so, the activities of the organisation is referable to welfare activities undertaken by the Central Government. The organisation conducted such welfare activities are not exempted from the definition of 'industry'.

MW-2 Dr. S. K. Choudhary was also earlier posted as Assistant Director of Central Sericultural & Training Institute at Sabore, has stated in his testimony that the entire expenditure of the establishment including salary and other expenses are financed by the Central Government because it is an organisation of research and training.

The word 'industry' must be given in broader meaning so as to include systematic activity involving participation of employer and employee, a department of Central Government or State Government does not cease to be an 'industry' only because the fund thereof is allotted from consolidated fund of India.

The Central Silk Board Act, 1948, as I have stated before, is an act to provide for the development under Central Control of the silk industry and for that purpose to establish a Central Silk Board (underlining mine). Applying the test laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court and consideration of evidence on record, I come to the conclusion that the Central Silk Board and for the matter of that its unit at Sabore Central Sericultural & Training Institute is an 'industry' within the meaning of Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Hence, I overrule the contention of Shri Singh that this organisation is not an 'industry'. It follows, therefore, that this Tribunal has got jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the issue aired in the present industrial dispute.

10. The claim of the sponsoring union, Shramik Seva Sangh, for payment of salary and other benefits to the concerned workmen listed in Annexure at par with other regular and permanent workmen of Central Silk Board falls for determination in the present dispute.

Admittedly, the concerned workmen have been working as casual workmen at Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute at Sabour over the years.

According to MW-1 Ashok Kumar Choudhary sometimes the services of the concerned workmen are utilised for preparation of soil, sometimes for mixing fertiliser with soil and plucking of leaves and for plantation. MW-2 Dr. S. K. Choudhary has stated that the concerned workmen used to perform the job of soil digging, weeding, irrigation which is known technically as cultural operation and for leaves plucking also. All of them are casual workmen and none of them was employed for any specific job and no regular employee was taken into employment for the purpose of these jobs.

According to WW-1 Kanat Prasad Yadav, one of the concerned workmen, initially they used to get Rs. 8.50 paise as wages per day per head which was increased to Rs. 11 and thereafter to Rs. 17.82 paise. He has further stated besides wages they have been getting bonus. But the permanent employees of Silk Board were getting Rs. 1300 or so as wages per month.

The case of the union is that the concerned workmen completed more than 240 days service in each year and they are entitled to all the benefits available to permanent employees of the management. It is further case of the union that workmen similarly situated and employed in Sabour Agricultural College Campus, Pusa, Silk Board in Thakurganj and Sahebganj in Bihar and Brahmapur in West Bengal are getting proper scales and payments. The union has failed to produce any documents in support its contention. It has also failed to prove that the concerned workmen have been doing the same nature of job as the permanent and regular workmen of the organisation are doing. It appears from the evidence that Central Sericultural & Training Institute at Sabour, have been employing casual workmen on the approval of Director of Research (Ext. M-1 to M-1/3). This being the position, I am constrained to state that the claim of the concerned workmen for wages and other benefits, at par with permanent and regular workmen of the Silk Board is not justified.

Nevertheless I cannot ignore and over-look the fact that the concerned workmen have been working in the Institute for a long time over the years. It is fair and desirable that the management of Central Silk Board should frame a rational Scheme envisaging a proper scale of pay with other benefits for daily-rated casual workmen and for regularisation of their service and terms and conditions for engagement of daily rated casual workmen in future and their absorption in service in due course.

11. Accordingly, the following award is rendered the demand of Shramik Seva Sangh for payment of salary and other benefits to the workmen listed in Annexure at par with regular and permanent workmen of Central Silk Board is not justified. Nevertheless, the management of Central Silk Board should frame a Rational Scheme envisaging a proper scale of pay with other benefits for daily-rated casual workmen and for regularisation of their service and terms and conditions for engagement on daily rated casual workmen in future and their absorption in service with the course of six months from the date of publication of the award.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2850.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3/11/92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12011/26/87-डी.-II (ए)]

एस. के. जैन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1992

S.O. 2950.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 3-11-1992.

[No. L-12011/26/87-D.II(A)]

S. K. JAIN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL  
AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 154 of 1988

## PARTIES :

Employer in relation to the management of State Bank  
of India

## AND

Their Workmen.

## PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Manash Nath Roy, Presiding Officer.

## APPEARANCE :

On behalf of management—Mr. V. R. Gopalratnam,  
Law Officer.On behalf of workmen—Mr. S. Dutta, General Secretary  
of the Union.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Banking

## AWARD

The action of the management of State Bank of India (hereinafter referred to as the said Bank) in absorbing 22 contract labours in the service with effect from June 30, 1983 instead of March 1, 1977 and justifiability thereof, was in issue in this proceeding, which was referred for adjudication by an order No. L-12011/26/87-D.II (A) dated August 1, 1988, made under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act). The case of the employees concerned was represented by the State Bank of India Staff Association (hereinafter referred to as the said Association).

2. On receipt of due notices, parties to the proceedings, filed their respective pleadings and thereafter, tendered evidence both oral and documentary.

3. By the Written Statement filed on December 9, 1988, the said Association claimed that the said Bank or their authorities, indulge and have indulged in various unfair labour practice, to deprive the employees, from their legal, and justified entitlements. The said Association has claimed themselves to be a recognised Union of the employees of the said Bank and have alleged to evade legal obligation and to deprive the employees from the statutory benefits, used to engage labours through contractors, for the various types of job, which were and are regular and perennial in nature.

4. It was the claim of the said Association that maintenance job of all the floors of 'JIBANDEEP', as occupied by the said Bank as their Head Office, were done through 22 workers as involved in this proceeding, who were engaged through contractors, by the name of Cleaners India.

5. The said Association has also stated that appropriate authorities under the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act 1970 (hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation), on consideration of various recommendations of the Central Advisory body of Contract Labour Board by a notification dated December 6, 1976, prohibited such employment from March 1, 1977 and thus, abolished such contract labour system in the matter of employment in the case of sweeping, cleaning, dusting and watching of buildings, owned and occupied by the said Bank. The notification has been disclosed as Annexure 'C' to the Written Statement of the Union and there was no dispute regarding the same. The said Association has further stated that on receipt of the notification, the Under Secretary of the Department of Revenue and Banking (Banking Wing), by a letter dated December 27, 1976, addressed to the Chairman of the said Bank, directed him to departmentalise and absorb the labours, who were so long doing the above duties with effect from March 1, 1977 i.e. the day from which the prohibition as indicated hereinabove, was incorporated. It has been alleged that in spite of the said notification and the letter, the said Bank and their management failed to implement the recommendations, as they have not departmentalised or absorbed the workman concerned and so, by a letter dated September 2, 1966, the said Association raised an Industrial

Dispute, after drawing the attention of the facts to the R.L.C.(C). They have further stated that in the meantime, the said Bank departmentalised the workers concerned from August 30, 1983, instead of March 1, 1977, as a result whereof, those 22 workers concerned have suffered loss. The dues of the workmen concerned have been indicated in Annexure 'B' to the Written Statement of the said Association and it was claimed that the said Association, all throughout raised protest against the action of such deprivation in the matter of absorbing the workmen concerned and since, no justice was done in the case, they asked for intervention of the Officers of the Labour Dept. Government of India and on such, the Conciliation Officer concerned, held meetings, which again, according to the said Association failed, due to the uncompromising and adamant attitude of the said Bank, as a result whereof, the present dispute was referred for adjudication.

6. It was claimed by the said Association, the absorption as made, although admittedly at a later date, was in violation of the notification and directions as indicated earlier and as a result thereof, the employees concerned, have suffered huge financial loss and such action, was really the indirect attempt to interfere with the rights and conditions of service of the employees. Thus, the said Association has prayed for a direction on the State Bank of India and the authorities, not only to absorb the 22 employees concerned from the date of prohibition as indicated, but also to direct, payment of consequential benefits to them.

7. By the Written Statement filed on February 2, 1989, the said Bank has stated that in or about September 8, 1982, the present dispute was raised by the said Association. From the statement, it would be apparent that the employees were employed through Messrs Cleaners India, a private contractor, engaged for performing sweeping and other maintenance jobs. It has been stated that in the course of the preliminary hearing, a discussion before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, on mutual consultation was held on August 4, 1983, and an agreement was arrived at before the Conciliation Officer concerned, in pursuance whereof the 22 employees as involved and were engaged through Messrs Cleaners India, were absorbed on August 30, 1983. Therefore, notwithstanding the fact, the provision of the said Regulation were made applicable with effect from March 1, 1977, by virtue of the notification dated December 6, 1976, the terms of agreement as reached above would be applicable, only from the date as mutually agreed and on such, individual offers for employment were sent to the employees concerned and they accepted those terms and thereafter, they were absorbed as regular employees of the said Bank. It has been stated that as the employees concerned joined their services after accepting the terms as mentioned above, they, as well as the said Association would be estopped from raising any dispute in respect of such absorption and more so, when, the said Association itself had asked the A.L.C. (C) on August 4, 1983, to close the matter, in view of the amicable settlement of dispute with the Bank and thus, the said Bank has claimed that the dispute as sought to be raised and referred for adjudication, would not be maintainable in law and/or facts. It has further been stated there was no statutory right for the contract labours, to ask for or to get absorption and furthermore, the provisions of the said Regulation, could only be invoked, when there is a subsisting relationship between the employer concerned and the workmen and otherwise, the provisions of the said Regulation, cannot be invoke Delay and latches were also put forward as ground against any interference in the dispute and without prejudice to the above facts and contention, in Part II of the Written Statement, the said Bank has dealt in *seriatim*, the statements as contained in the several paragraphs of the Written Statement of the said Association and denied the material facts and allegations, if any.

8. In the Written Statement in Opposition which has been treated as rejoinder to the Written Statement of the said Bank and which was filed on March 27, 1989, the said Association, in turn, has also denied the material statements and allegations as contained in such Written Statement and repeated and reiterated the stand as taken by them earlier.

9. It should be noted that all the documents as produced in the proceeding were marked as Exhibits on consent and evidence was only tendered through Sri Bishnu Paramanick, WW-1 and he indicated that initially, he was appointed as contract labour and he applied to the said Association, to make him a permanent employee, of the said Bank. It was his case, from 1972 to 1983, he had to wait for such permanency, which action, according to him, was not a proper one, by the Bank. He was employed as a Farash and it was his claim that the said Bank also acted illegally, in engaging a Farash from contract labour. It was his case that such illegality was made in his case by the Bank earlier, which he learnt on consultation with the said Association, but thereafter, he received such information from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour initially from S. Mukherjee, who was the Labour Commissioner posted at Calcutta. This S. Mukherjee has not ofcourse been examined.

10. It was his case that for making him permanent, the said Association represented to the Labour Commissioner and he agreed that on and from August 30, 1983, he was to be made permanent. It was stated by him that even inspite of the direction of 1977 as referred to herein, the said Bank made him permanent on June 9, 1983 and on such, he demanded that he should be paid from March 1, 1977. He has given instances of other employees, who were also absorbed in other Branches in the same manner and so also the employees (without any particulars), who were absorbed in the Delhi Office of the said Bank. He was ofcourse not sure about the actual figure of his arrears, if he was made permanent from March 1, 1977, and he confessed that he was not aware, if the said Messrs Cleaners India was a registered contractor or not. He has ofcourse agreed that the said Association raised the dispute for abolition of contract labour in the Bank before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, meaning thereby, the self same issue as being adjudicated now, which according to him, was also in the negotiation stage for a long time, between the said Bank and the said Association and he was not aware, how the understanding as mentioned earlier, was reached between the said Association and the said Bank. He has said that the number of employees involved would be 23 and not 22, as indicated in the Order of Reference. It should be noted here that the number as mentioned in the above Reference has not been amended and as such, this Tribunal, in my view will not be entitled to go or travel beyond the number as mentioned in the Order of Reference. He agreed with the contentions of Exhibit M-1, which according to him, also contained his signature. He has further stated that similar letters were given to the other employees, as absorbed. It was his case that his acceptance of service, even without any exception, would not disentitle him for any relief, but, such acceptance according to him, should be effective from March 1977 and not from August 30, 1983, as claimed. The Ext. M-1 as mentioned earlier, would show that WW-1 was appointed as cleaner cum farash on probation from August 30, 1983, with the said Bank and was posted at Jeeban Deep building Branch, subject to the terms and conditions as mentioned in the letter dated August 27, 1983, as referred to therein. A copy whereof has also been disclosed by annexure to the said Ext. M-1.

11. The facts of the present case were not very much in dispute and the whole question would be, whether the ultimate, absorption of the employees as mentioned in the Order of Reference was valid or whether the same should be effective from March 1, 1977? It would also appear that by Et. W-1 and which was not in dispute, a prohibition of employment as contract labour, on and from March 1, 1977, for sweeping, cleaning, dusting or watch for buildings, owned and occupied by establishment which also appear to be including the said Bank, in respect of which the appropriate Government was the Central Government, was imposed. The said notification ofcourse provided that the same will not apply to outside cleaning and other maintenance operations, which cannot be carried out, except with specialised experience. This provision ofcourse will not have any application in the facts of the present case. It is also true that by Ext. M-4 a letter dated November 28, 1978 to the Personnel Manager of the said Bank, it was indicated that all persons employed by the maintenance contractor, for the purpose of sweeping, cleaning and

dusting the Bank's building, who were taken over on the temporary roll from March 1, 1977, shall, however, be absorbed permanently, if Bank's service as provided with, are found suitable. Exhibit W-4 really supports the subject as mentioned in Exhibit M-3 viz. prohibition of employment on contract labour on and from March 1, 1977, for sweeping, cleaning, dusting of building owned and occupied by the said Bank and the contentions as sought to be raised by the said Association, the particulars whereof have been indicated earlier, were not perhaps absolutely true.

12. Thus, the other and further question in this case, would be, what would be the effect of the subsequent agreement as arrived at between the parties in the conciliation and if, because of such agreement, the claim as sought to be raised now can be looked into or allowed to be agitated and adjudicated.

13. While on the binding nature of the agreement of a settlement under Section 18 of the said Act or the scope of that Section reference was made to the case of Alind Supervisory Staff Association Vs. Aluminium Industries Ltd., 1981(1) LLJ 418. In that case, the workmen, with whom there was an agreement on Bonus, made no complaint and no dispute was raised by them and the complaint was only that of "employees" who were not workmen, their claim for Bonus, was to be settled strictly according to the Bonus Act and with the aid of machinery incorporated for such purpose by means of the deeming provisions of Section 22 of the Bonus Act, 1965. The case under consideration related to the Bonus and it has been indicated that Bonus Act does not provide for any machinery to resolve disputes relating to bonus. It is only by recourse to the machinery provided under the Industrial Disputes Act, that such dispute can be resolved, for this purpose that Act is available even if the persons claiming bonus are not workmen within the meaning of the Act, provided they are employees within the meaning of Bonus Act. But, for this deeming provisions the Industrial Disputes Act, would not be applicable in respect of such persons. It has also been observed that the fact that Section 18 of the Industrial Disputes Act extends the benefits of conciliation settlements to all persons working in an establishment does not mean that by recourse to that provision, an employee, who is not a workman, claiming bonus under the Bonus Act, can enforce a claim, which has no basis under the Bonus Act. It has also been observed that the contentions that even if the supervisory personnel are not workmen within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, they are entitled to enforce the claim based on conciliation agreement with the workmen was not tenable. It was indicated by the Bank that the consequential effect of that in this case is that the agreement, if any, stood terminated. Reference was also made by the Bank to the determinations in the case of Dena Nath Ors. Vs. National Fertilisers Ltd. and Ors. 1992 (1) LLJ 289, while on the question of appointment of labours under a contract and the rights, character and incidents of such labour. The case under reference was one on Sections 7, 9, 12, 23 and 25(2) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and was mainly on the point regarding consequences of principal employer, not getting registration or contractor not getting licence, and has indicated that such consequence is not that contract labour could be deemed to be direct employees of principal employer and further, for violation of the provisions by principal employer or contractor, could only entail penal consequences. On the ratio and application of that determination, the Bank submitted that the said Association, could not thus, in any event, maintain the prayers as made, even if there was violation or latches on the part of the Bank. The Bank also referred to Ext. M-3, the Report of the Secretary of the said Association dated 1-10-85 to 31-12-88 and pointed out that even on such report, there was no justification for the claim of the said Association and thus, the making of the instant Reference.

14. Undisputedly 22 employees were recruited in 1972 and they were absorbed in August 20, 1983. The prohibition as pleaded by the Bank was also not really in dispute, but the said Association has pleaded that such plea has not been duly pleaded by the Bank. In support of their contentions as indicated, the said Association referred to Exts. W-1 and W-3 and on that basis claimed that the action of

the Bank, in not absorbing the employees concerned from March 1, 1977 or absorbing them from 1983 was bad, not bonafide, proper, legal and justified. Thus, the said Association mainly pressed the point that the employees concerned, should have been absorbed from March 1, 1977.

15. In view of the provisions of Section 10(1) of the said Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the prohibition as imposed through FMS. W-1 and W-3, cannot be overlooked or such action, can be considered to be unauthorised or without justification.

16. Thus, the Reference will have to be answered in the affirmative and in favour of the employees concerned and as such, the Bank's action, cannot be supported.

17. This is my Award.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 1st September, 1992.

MANASH NATH ROY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2951.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण व श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-11-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[संख्या एल-12012/90/91-आई आर (बी-3)]

एम. के. जैन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2951.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Patiala and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6-11-92.

[No. I-12012/90/91-IR(B-3)]

S. K. JAIN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI ARJAN DEV PRESIDING OFFICER  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-  
CUM-LABOUR COURT PANDU NAGAR, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 197 of 1991

In the matter of dispute :

BETWEEN :

Sri Kishan Chand,  
C/o Sri V. K. GUPTA,  
2/363 Mamneir Agra.

AND

The Chairman,  
State Bank of Patiala,  
Head Office,  
The Mall, Patiala.

#### AWARD

1. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-1201290/91-IR(B-3) dated 11/12-7-91 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

Whether the management of State Bank of Patiala was justified in terminating the services of Sri Kishan

Chandra with effect from 9-8-87 and appointing Junior workman ? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to ?

2. In this case on 8-10-92, Sri V. K. Gupta moved an application with the prayer that the reference order be treated as withdrawn as the workman has been appointed in Central Bank of India. Because of his appointment the workman is not interested in contesting the case. The case is not pressed. When this application is allowed, accordingly the dispute is taken as not pressed.

3. Reference is answered accordingly.

ARJAN DEV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2952.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, मै. बी. सी. सी. एल. की बेनीडीह कोलिथरी के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-11-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[संख्या एल-20012/45/87-डी-3(ए)/आई आर (की-1)]

वी. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2952.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Benedih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 2-11-92.

[No. I-20012/45/87-D-III(A)/IR(C-D)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram,  
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10  
(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 177 of 1987

PARTIES :

Employer in relation to the management of Benedih  
Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 26th October, 1992

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. I-20012/45/87-D-III(A), dated, the 2nd July, 1987.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Benidih Colliery of M/s Bharat Coking Coal Limited in stopping the payment of extra allowance of Rs. 228/- per month to Shri Ram Ayodhya Singh, Mining Sirdar with effect from November, 1986 by giving a notice under Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. In this case both the parties appeared and filed their respective W. S. Subsequently at the stage of evidence, both the parties appeared before me and filed a petition of compromise. I heard both the parties on the said petition of compromise and find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and beneficial to both of them. Accordingly I accept the said petition of compromise and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as annexure.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

## ANNEXURE

Before :

The Presiding Officer,  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2,  
At Dhanbad.

Reference No. 177/87

Employers in relation to the management of Benidih Colliery

AND

Their Workmen

## PETITION OF COMPROMISE

The humble petition on behalf of the parties to the above reference most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That the above dispute has been amicably settled between the parties on the following terms :—

## Terms of Settlement

- That the concerned workman named Sri Ram Ayodhya Singh, the Mining Sirdar of Benidih Colliery will paid extra-allowance of Rs. 228/- per month with effect from November, 1986 to till date.
- That this Special allowance will continue till the same is altered/reviewed after the revision of salary structure.
- That the arrears of payment of extra-allowance at the of Rs. 228/-per month from November, 1986 till 31-7-92 will be paid within three months from the date of publication of the Award. The current payment of extra-allowance will be made along with monthly wages.
- That the concerned workman will not have any other claim in this regard.

2. That in view of the above settlement there remains nothing to be adjudicated.

Under the facts and circumstances stated above the Hon'ble Tribunal will be graciously pleased to accept the settlement as fair and proper and be pleased to pass the Award in terms of the settlement.

FOR THE WORKMEN :

Sd/-

1. (R. A. Singh)  
General Secretary,  
Coalfield Labour Union  
Witnesses :

Sd/-

1. (P. N. Chaudhury)

Sd/-

2. (Jagdish Kumar)

FOR THE EMPLOYERS

Sd/-

1. (N. C. Nirula)  
Chief General Manager,  
Block-II Area  
Sd/-

2. (M. K. Singh)  
Personnel Manager,  
Block-II Area

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2953 — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 11) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, मं. सं. सी. एन. की खान करानपुरा कोलिरी के प्रबन्धन के संबंध निवोजको और उनके कर्म-कारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निश्चित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (मं. 2), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-11-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एन-20012/35/91-आई आर (कोल-1)]

वी. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2953.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Mgt. of Khas Karampura Colliery of C.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 3-11-92.

[No. L-20012/35/91-IR(Coal-I)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 117 of 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Karampura Colliery of M/s. C.C.L.

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 29th October, 1992

## AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. 1-20012(35)/91-IR.(Coal-I), dated, the 25th July, 1991.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Khas Karampura Colliery of C.C.L., P.O. Sayal, Distt. Hazaribagh by dismissing the services of Shri Mukhdeo Singh, Ex-Cashier of K. K. Colliery w.e.f. 31-3-85 when he has already been acquitted by the Hon'ble Court of Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Hazaribagh is justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. Admittedly, Shri Mukhdeo Singh the concerned workman a cashier in Khas Karampura Colliery of M/s. C.C.L. was

issued chargesheet dt. 1-7-83 (Ext. M-4) for he was alleged to have defaulted a sum of Rs. 70,000 belonging to the Company. The said amount was under the custody of the concerned workman which was found missing on 26-3-88 but he reported the matter to the Project Officer, Khas Karanpura Colliery on 30-3-83 i.e. after 4 days. Even after physical verification the said amount was found short and the concerned workman failed to give satisfactory account of the missing amount and hence he was issued chargesheet. Simultaneously a Police case was also registered. The concerned workman had submitted explanation (Ext. M-5) to the chargesheet in which he neither denied nor admitted his guilt. He simply stated that a criminal case had already been instituted and the same was pending disposal and that since the matter was subjudice the management should restrain itself from passing any judgement in the departmental proceeding. The explanation being found not satisfactory an order of domestic enquiry was made in which the E.O. found the concerned workman guilty. The report of the Enquiry Officer was accepted and ultimately the concerned workman was found guilty and dismissed from service on 31-7-85 (Ext. M-3).

3. During the pendency of reference the concerned workman died and his son Shri Manoj Kumar Singh has been impleaded as party. The W.S. has been filed on behalf of M. K. Singh stating that the dismissal of the concerned workman was illegal unjustified and against the provision of law. It was stated that the chargesheet was issued on 1-7-83 the alleged occurrence had taken place on 26-3-83 i.e. after about 4 months. It was stated that on the self same allegation a criminal case was also instituted under Section 408 of the I.P.C. which ended in acquittal.

4. It was contended further that according to the procedure of the management the security guards check the persons and the bags of the cashier while leaving office after expiry of duty. One Shri Rameshwar Ram the armed guard on duty had checked the concerned workman while he was returning from inside the cash room and he did not find the cash in possession of the concerned workman.

5. In para-7 of the W.S. it was stated that one Shri Prakash Jha the administrative officer was present on 26-3-83 in the Cash room and he went to the strong room to open the chest with the double lock for taking out the money for its disbursement to the workers. It is said that the sum of Rs. 3,25,000 was taken out from the double lock. Shri Jha went on leave for a week immediately after 26-3-83 and that the trial Court suspected some hands of Shri Jha in the alleged occurrence. It was contended that it was the duty of Shri Jha to regularly check the cash balance remains the same. But Shri Jha did not perform his duties for a long time and he became negligent in performing his duties. It was the duty of Shri Jha to check up the cash balance on 26-3-83 and to verify the position of Cash after disbursement of money to the workers on 26-3-83. Lastly it was submitted that no amount was recovered from the possession of the concerned workman and the Police did not recover any amount and in this way there was no evidence at all to show that the same amount was misappropriated by the concerned workman. The trial court also did not find any evidence against the concerned workman and accordingly he was acquitted from the charges. On these ground it has been prayed to pass the Award in favour of the concerned workman.

6. The fairness and propriety of the domestic enquiry has been conceded to by the learned counsel for the workmen. The management also filed separated W.S. stating that the charges levelled against the concerned workman was quite justified for he defaulted the aforesaid amount and he could not give any satisfactory account of the same. Shri Mukhdeo Singh was responsible for the safe custody of the Cash of the company and that he was also provided with a cash safe for the purpose and necessary arrangement were made for cash room and security arrangement. Shri Singh reported to the Project Officer Khas Karanpura Colliery that a sum of Rs. 70,000/- had been taken out from the Cash safe which was under his custody on 26-3-83 and the same amount was missing. Shri Singh had submitted his explanation in which he simply took a plea that a criminal case

was pending against him and he refused to submit any defence in respect of the charges. After domestic enquiry the Enquiry Officer found him guilty which the management accepted and thus he was dismissed. It was submitted that no doubt a criminal case was registered and the Court ultimately held the concerned workman not guilty and benefit of doubt was given to him. But the management stated that the dismissal by the criminal court cannot be ground for passing any Award against the concerned workman. In this way it was submitted that the concerned workman was rightly dismissed from the service for his fraudulent act.

7. Now the question for consideration is whether the concerned workman committed any offence amounting to misconduct within the meaning of clause 18(a) of the rectified standing orders applicable to Khas Karanpura Project.

8. A photo copy of the Standing order Ext. M-7 has been brought on the record and clause 18(a) speaks of theft, fraud and dishonesty. The learned counsel for the workmen submitted at the very outset that nobody had seen the concerned workman carrying money in his house and converting it, to its own use and so the question of misappropriation does not arise. I think this submission cannot be sustained for the concerned workman was not charged for any misappropriation.

9. "Theft" has been defined under Section 378 of the I.P.C. but 'fraud' has not been defined anywhere. The word "fraudulently" has been defined assimilating all the necessary ingredients of fraud. The gist of the offence as disclosed from the definition will reveal that there must exist mensrea i.e. dishonest intention and that the act must be done for wrongful gain to self and loss to the others. In the instant case admittedly the amount of Rs. 70,000/- was taken out by Shri Mukhdeo Singh the cashier from outside the safe and the said amount was in his possession. It is also an admitted fact that the said amount was found missing on 26-3-83 but it was reported on 30-3-83 and no explanation was submitted for this delayed information. During the course of enquiry the concerned workman stated that he had kept that amount on the floor under his table and he did not see anybody picking up this amount. He further stated there was none there except the armed guard who was standing at the main gate of the cash room. He explained that he was the custodian of the outer safe and he had taken out the said amount from that very cash safe. He alone keeps the key of outer safe. According to him he kept that amount on the floor and only after 5 minutes the Administrative Officer came and asked to accompany him to the main safe double lock. He went to the strong room with Administrative Officer where he stayed there for about half an hour. He returned and found the amount missing. Here the question arises as to who can be held responsible. The money was in possession of the concerned workman and so he alone was to explain the responsibility. By his statement it appears that he acted in a most irresponsible manner when he kept that amount to the floor and went to the strong room leaving that handsome amount under the table. Normally such type of behaviour is never expected from a man of an ordinary prudence. This sort of behaviour is never expected from the cashier. He could have kept that amount in the outer safe of which he alone was the custodian. According to him he had taken out that amount from the outer safe. Apart from that he could not tell the Administrative Officer that a particular amount which he had kept at the floor was found missing. The most surprising aspect of the matter was that he reported the matter to the authority on 30-3-83. I find that there can be no earthly reason as to why he will report after 4 days of the occurrence. These are all speaking circumstances suggesting that the concerned workman committed theft of the money belonging to the company. He thereby caused wrongful gain to the self and loss to the company.

10. The learned counsel for the concerned workman submitted that there was no physical verification of the cash after October, 1992 and in the circumstances it was very difficult to say whether any amount was missing or not. I think this argument could have been very well sustained had the concerned workman denied missing of any amount

but he admitted that Rs. 70,000/- was missing. In the W.S. it is stated that trial court had suspected the hands of Administrative Officer in commission of the offence. At this stage I would like to make it clear that the contents of the judgement of trial court is no admissible under the Evidence Act rather only operative portion is admissible. From the operative portion of the judgement it appears that the concerned workman was given benefit of doubt and was acquitted. Thus it is quite clear that it was not a case of clean acquittal. The administrative Officer had proceeded on leave after taking out the money from the double lock and that cannot be the circumstances to raise any suspicion against him. Nobody had seen him committing theft of money not even the concerned workman.

11. In the W.S. it has been stated that as per procedure of the management the security guards checks the persons and bag, of the cashier while leaving the office after expiry of duty. It was stated that one Shri Rameshwar Ram was on duty on 26-3-83 and he had checked the person and the bag of the concerned workman while he was returned from inside the cash room and he did not find any cash in his possession. I think that no armed guard named Rameshwar Ram has been examined and on the other hand the management has examined one Shri Ram Naresh Choudhury an armed guard as MW-3. This witness stated that he was on duty as armed guard on 26-3-83. The witness stated that on the alleged date of occurrence he was on the gate of the cash room. On that day the cash was taken out at about 1.00 P.M. He also stated that at that time there was none except Sukdeo Babu and A.C. Sahib. He could not know anything about the missing of cash on that day. Because the concerned workman did not tell him anything. He also stated that nobody had come inside and came outside of the cash room on that day. The concerned workman was given opportunity to cross-examine the witness but he declined to ask any question in cross-examination. At least the concerned workman should have asked that he was not on duty as armed guard. If Ram Naresh Choudhury was the armed guard then he should have been asked as to whether he had searched the person and bag of the concerned workman while he was going out of the cash room or not. But I find that not a single question was asked by the concerned workman. All these things taken together will lead to one and the only conclusion that the concerned workman committed theft and dishonesty with the company's money.

12. In the enquiry proceeding the management examined A.O. who stated that he came to know about the theft after his return from leave. He stated that he had taken out Rs. 325,000/- from the main safe double lock and handed over to the Cashier, Shri P. K. Chatterjee, Accounts Officer has given an account as to how much money was taken out from the central safe and how much was disbursed. I think the evidence of these witnesses are not very material for the simple reason that the concerned workman himself admitted that he had taken out the money from the outersafe and the same was missing. From these facts I am to hold that the concerned workman was guilty of the charges framed against him and since it was a case of fraud and dishonesty with company's money I do not think that any other alternative punishment can be given to the concerned workman.

In the result, I hold that the action of the management of Khas Karanpura Colliery of CCL P.O. Sayal, Distt. Hazaribagh by dismissing the services of Shri Mukhdeo Singh, Ex-Cashier of K. K. Colliery w.e.f. 31-3-85 when he has already been acquitted by the Court of Judicial Magistrate, Ist Class, Hazaribagh is justified. Consequently the concerned workman is entitled to no relief.

This is my Award.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2954.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मै. बी. सी. सी. एल. का निरसा क्षेत्र के प्रबन्धन के संदर्भ नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (सं. I), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-11-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/1/88-डी-4 (ए)/आई आर (कॉल-I)]

बी. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2954.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. I), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Mgt. of Nirsa Area of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 3-11-92.

[No. L-20012/1/88-D.IV(A)/IR(C.I)]  
V.K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.-I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 57 of 1989

#### Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Nirsa Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

#### AND

Their Workmen

#### Present :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

#### Appearances :

For the Employers : Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, the 27th October, 1992

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-20011/1/88-D.4(A), dated, the 18th May, 1989, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2-A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

- Whether the action of the management of Nirsa Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in dismissing the workmen in Annexure-I from the service of the company w.e.f. the date indicated against each is justified ? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled ?
- Whether the action of the management of Nirsa Area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Dhanbad, in striking off the names of workmen given in Annexure-II from the date mentioned against each is justified ? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled ?

## ANNEXURE-I

1. Shri Manjura Manjhi,	Chapapur Colliery	26-07-86
2. Shri Kale Manjhi,	Chapapur Colliery	16-10-87
3. Shri Girish Manjhi,	Hariajam Colliery	20-11-86
4. Shri Kapildeo Manjhi,	Shyampur Colliery	15-11-84

## ANNEXURE-II

Sl. No.	Name	Colliery	Year in which left
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Labson Manjhi,	Chapapur Colliery	31-02-75
2.	Shri Sambhu Manjhi,	-do-	---
3.	Shrimati Chabi Mohajm	-do-	31-12-75
4.	Shrimati Sohagi Mjhan	-do-	31-12-75
5.	Shrimati Wordodi Mejhah	-do-	30-12-76
6.	Shri Paltan Manjhi	-do-	30-12-76
7.	Shri Sambar Majhi	-do-	30-12-76
8.	Shri Parameshwar Manjhi	-do-	30-12-76
9.	Smt. Holodi Mejhain	-do-	30-12-76
10.	Smt. Lakhi Mejhain,	-do-	30-12-76
11.	Smt. Sunia Mejhain	-do-	30-12-76
12.	Smt. Sanjheli Mejhain	Kanodia Colliery	---
13.	Smt. Bahamoni Mejhain	Chapapur Colliery	30-12-76
14.	Smt. Rakhohari Turi	Gopinathpur Colliery	15-5-76
15.	Smt. Nilmani Mejhain	-do-	19-11-76
16.	Shri Biswanath Tfiri	-do-	29-11-76
17.	Shri Labu Manjhi	Badjna Colliery	---
18.	Shri Bodi Manjhi	-do-	---
19.	Shri Dasarath Manjhi	-do-	---
20.	Shri Manula Manjhi	-do-	---
21.	Shri Alawa Bhuia	-do-	---
22.	Shri Manager Manjhi	Nirsa Colliery	---
23.	Shri Jaleshwar Manjhi	-do-	---
24.	Shri Shyamal Manjhi	-do-	---
25.	Shri Manu Manjhi	-do-	---
26.	Smt. Barki Mejhain	-do-	---
27.	Smt. Jasonry Mejhain	Hirsa Colliery	31-12-76
28.	Smt. Muni Mejhain	-do-	---
29.	Smt. Dharani Mejhain	-do-	---
30.	Smt. Milmoni Mejhain	-do-	---
31.	Smt. Nisudi Mejhain	-do-	---
32.	Smt. Lakhi Mejhain	-do-	---
33.	Smt. Lakhi Mejhain No. 1	-do-	---
34.	Smt. Soni Mejhain	-do-	---
35.	Shri Chotelal Tudu	Harijan Colliery	30-03-87
36.	Shri/Hemlal Manjhi	Shyampur Colliery	1977
37.	Smt. Mungali Mejhain	-do-	-do-
38.	Smt. Somodi Majham	-do-	-do-
39.	Smt. Jamini Dourin	-do-	-do-
40.	Smt. Mahurani Mejhain	Nirsa Colliery	-do-

2. The case of the management of Nirsa Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. as disclosed in the written statement-cum-rejoinder, details apart, is as follows :

The present reference is bad in law and not maintainable. The dispute is also over stale and hence it is not sustainable. As many as 30 persons referred to in the reference order and indicated in the Statement 'A' annexed to the written statement had never worked under the management and there was at no time any employer-employee relationship between such persons and the management. Therefore, there cannot be any industrial dispute with respect to such persons and the question of management terminating their services or striking off their names from the rolls of the management does not arise. The demand of the union with respect to these persons referred to in the Statement 'A' is false, baseless, misconceived and motivated. As many as

four workers referred to in the reference order and indicated in the statement 'B' were dismissed from service on account of proved misconduct. The date of dismissal as well as the reference order by which they were dismissed has been indicated in the statement 'B'. Smt. Senareni Majhni whose details are given in statement 'C' is still working in Chapapur colliery and therefore there is no question of terminating her service. The persons referred to in statement 'D', namely, Podi Manjhi of Chapapur expired in 1976 about 13 years ago. It is indeed surprising that the sponsoring union should have raised an industrial dispute in regard to dead person. The 40 persons referred to in the reference order whose details are given in statement 'E' left the service of the management and they had abandoned their employment and thereby they terminated their own service. They did not turn up at the colliery at all after they had left and did not make any claim against the management. Four of the workers referred to in the reference order voluntarily retired from service of the management and their details are given in the statement 'F'. It is entirely wrong to say that the management had terminated or struck off their names from the roll of the company. The workmen themselves have voluntarily retired as they were no longer interested in working. This happened several years ago and it is surprising that the sponsoring union should have alleged that the management had terminated their service. The two workmen whose names are given in statement 'G' were superannuated on reaching the age of superannuation i.e. 60 years. There are two such persons and there is no question of management terminating their service. Tilok Koley has been absenting from duty from 23-3-84 with permission and without satisfactory cause. Disciplinary action against him is in progress. Therefore, there is no question of the management justifying any alleged action as referred to in the order of reference or the workman concerned entitled to any relief. Gopin Manjhi is already in the service of the company, and such being the case, there is no question of the management justifying its action. The details of these two workers are given in statement 'H'. It has been submitted by the management that the demand of the sponsoring union is based on misrepresentation on facts. Hence, the persons concerned are not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

3. The case of the concerned workmen, as disclosed in the written statement submitted on their behalf by the sponsoring union, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, details apart, is as follows :

Manjura Manjhi and 3 other concerned workmen as per Annexure-I to the schedule of reference had been working as permanent workmen in the collieries mentioned therein since long with unblemished record of service. The management hatched up a plan to remove all Adivasi workmen so that their nearest and dearest can be appointed and the number of manpower can be maintained. With an ulterior motive to victimise the concerned workmen, the management illegally and arbitrarily dismissed the concerned workman without issuing any chargesheet and without affording them any opportunity to defend their case. They were dismissed in violation of provisions of Standing Orders and their dismissal from service was too harsh and disproportionate to the alleged offence.

Lasbon Manjhi and others whose names figure in Annexure-II to the schedule of reference had been working as permanent workmen in different collieries as mentioned in Annexure-II since long with unblemished record of service. They are Tribals and were eye sore to some of the officers of the management. They put in continuous service and in the process had put in attendance for 190/240 days in each calendar year. All of them were underground workers. They were forced to remain absent without taking any leave due to wrong and vindictive policy of the management. The management of Nirsa Area had taken a plan to remove all Adivasi workmen and in pursuance of that plan they started harassing these workmen in different ways which ultimately forced them to remain absent from duty without taking any leave. The management had removed the names of these workmen by oral order without following the principles of natural justice. They and their union represented for their reinstatement, but the anti-labour management have refused to settle the issue though false assurance was given to these workmen and the union. Ultimately after waiting for several years, the union raised an industrial dis-

pute before the A.L.C. (C), with the hope of amicable settlement. But the anti-labour management, instead of appreciating the difficulties and human problems of these down-trodden Adivasi workmen, started completing the legal niceties of law to debar them from the legitimate claim and employment. The large scale removal of tribal workers, both male and female, from service in the course of less than two years during emergency was reported in 1982 and it was not an isolated act of individual nature, but a vicious pattern of action of great social implication. Protected negotiations and representations over the years yielded result in 1983 when the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of M/s. E.C. Ltd. agreed to take back these workmen. On the basis of that, the management started large scale scrutiny, screening and medical examination during 1984 and more than 300 of such cases were considered and the cases of nearly the same number of workmen were in process. But in 1985 the process of re-employment was stopped abruptly and arbitrarily, and when all persuasions failed to yield result, the union, having no other alternative, raised the present industrial dispute before A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad, but the same ended in failure due to adamant attitude of the management. The Ministry of Labour has been pleased to refer the dispute for adjudication. The action of the management in dismissing the concerned workmen as per Annexure-I is illegal, arbitrary and against the principles of natural justice. The action of the management in removing the names of the concerned workmen from service roll as per Annexure-II is illegal, arbitrary, unjustified and against the provision of Standing Orders. In the circumstances, the union has prayed that the concerned workmen be reinstated in service with full back wages.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the union, the management has denied and disputed each and every contention of the union.

5. The management submitted a revised statement-cum-rejoinder on 19-5-90. In this written statement cum-rejoinder the management has again reiterated that the present dispute is not maintainable as it is over-stale. The substantive case of the management is that the four workmen referred to in Annexure-I to the schedule of reference were dismissed from service on account of their long unauthorised absence with permission and without any satisfactory cause. After necessary domestic enquiry was held they were dismissed from service on different dates as indicated in statement 'A' annexed to the written statement. In regard to Annexure-II to the schedule of reference the workers referred to at serial no. 33 Smt. Laksh Majhan is still working in Nirsa colliery while the worker referred to at serial no. 31 Smt. Nisudi Majhan was dismissed from service for long unauthorised absence by letter dated 11-3-80 after proper enquiry was held. The management is having difficulty in locating the relevant papers relating to the domestic enquiry. With regard to workman Rakshohari referred to at serial no. 14 in Annexure-II to the schedule of reference, the position is the same as in the case of Smt. Nisudi Majhan. Rakshohari was dismissed by the order of the management dated 10-12-75. In regard to the remaining workers in Annexure-II to the schedule of reference, it appears that the reference order itself states that they had left service. These are not cases of dismissal of workmen from service. It is the case of the union itself that the workmen concerned left services on different dates. Under such circumstances, it is wrong to say that the management has struck off the names of these persons from record. Some workers as mentioned in Annexure-II to the schedule of reference did not work in the colliery after the take over under Presidential Ordinance prior to nationalisation of the colliery. It is alleged that the union has indulged in misrepresentation of facts in pursuing the case of the persons concerned. In the circumstances, the persons concerned are not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

6. In rejoinder to the written statement of the union, the management has again reiterated the statements of facts as stated in its written statement and asserted that the workers who were shown as 'left' in Annexure 'B' to the written statement actually left the service of the management and abandoned their employment several years ago.

7. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the union has asserted that Sri R. N. Chatterjee, Senior Personnel Officer has no legal authority to sign or verify any written statement on behalf of the management.

It has been alleged that the order of reference is legal and all the concerned workmen are members of Bihar Colliery Karmigal Union. The decisions cited in the written statement by the management are not only irrelevant but also misrepresentation in so far as the facts of the present case is concerned. It has been alleged that the management has illegally and arbitrarily dismissed some of the concerned workmen from service without conducting any enquiry. It has been further submitted that the management illegally and arbitrarily removed the names of the other concerned workmen from service.

8. The management, in support of its action, has examined six witnesses, namely, M/s-1 Bishwanath Chatterjee, former Clerk of Harnajam Colliery, M/s-2 Shambhu Singh, former working in Chapapur Colliery, M/s-3 Karamdas Misra, Clerk in Nirsa Colliery, M/s-4 Subhadrachand Jha, working in Nirsa Colliery, M/s-5 S. R. Sarkar, working in Chapapur Colliery as T.O.S Clerk and M/s-6 Mr. Dewari, former Bonus Clerk of Khas Nisra Section of Gopnathpur Colliery and had in evidence a sheet of documents which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-7.

On the other hand, the union has not adduced any evidence oral or documentary, but strongly relied on the evidence as emerging from cross examination of the witnesses for the management and admissions and shortcomings appearing in the documents produced and proved by the management.

9. The terms of reference and Annexure I to the schedule of reference disclose the names of four workmen who were dismissed from service by the management of Chapapur Colliery, Harnajam Colliery and Shampur Colliery of M/s. B. C. C. Ltd. on different dates as mentioned therein. The management has asserted that these four workmen were dismissed from service on account of their long unauthorised absence from duty without permission and without satisfactory cause and that they were dismissed from service after holding domestic enquiry in conformance to the principles of natural justice.

The contra case of the sponsoring union is that they were dismissed from service in violation of the provision of Standing Orders and that these orders of dismissal were harsh and disproportionate to the alleged misconduct.

The management could not lay its hand on domestic enquiry proceeding. Even so, Shri D. Mukherjee, authorised representative of the sponsoring union, conceded that the domestic enquiry was held fairly and properly. Accordingly, it was decided that the domestic enquiry was held fairly and properly by order dated 5-4-1991. Obviously, Shri D. Mukherjee has conceded the position in so far as the procedural aspect of the enquiry was concerned, and the other areas of domestic enquiry and the fall-out of such enquiry remain to be proved and upheld.

Admittedly, Harnajam Colliery and Shampur Colliery had no Standing Orders of their own at the time when the concerned workmen were dismissed from service during the years 1984-86. That being the position, Model Standing Orders for the establishments in coal mines were applicable to the workmen of these collieries. Clause 17 of the Model Standing Orders spells out various acts of misconduct for which disciplinary action including dismissal from service can be initiated and effected. Clause 19(i)(d) of the Model Standing Orders envisages that "habitual late attendance and habitual absence without leave or without sufficient cause" is misconduct. Clause 29(4) of the Certified Standing Orders of Chapapur Colliery contain the same provision.

10. Shri R. S. Murthy, learned Advocate for the management has contended that since the concerned workmen absented from duty for a long time without permission and without any satisfactory cause, they were dismissed from service after domestic enquiry held in conformance to the principles of natural justice.

Shri D. Mukherjee, authorised representative of the sponsoring union, has contended that the provision of the Standing Orders does not provide for 'absence from duty without leave or without sufficient cause' as misconduct. He has further contended that relevant Standing Orders provides that 'habitual absence without leave or without sufficient cause' is

misconduct (underline mine). I consider that Shri D. Mukherjee has got a point in his favour. Indeed, 'habitual absence without leave or without sufficient cause' is a misconduct as comprehended under clause 17(i)(d) of the Model Standing Orders. It is not the case of the management that the concerned workmen were 'habitual absentee from duty without leave or without sufficient cause'. The case of the management simpliciter is that they were dismissed from service on account of their long unauthorised absence without permission and without any satisfactory cause. There is no evidence on record to indicate that the concerned workmen were habitual absentee without leave or without sufficient cause. On the other hand, the pleading of the management indicates that the concerned workmen absented from duty without leave or without sufficient cause. In the circumstances, since there is no pleading or evidence contra, it can be reasonably concluded that this was the singular instance of the concerned workman absenting from duty without leave or without sufficient cause. This being the position, I have no hesitation to hold that the concerned workmen were not guilty of any misconduct as envisaged in Clause 17(i)(d) of the Model Standing Orders and Clause 29(4) of the Certified Standing Orders of Chapapur Colliery and consequently their dismissal from service for absence without leave or without satisfactory cause is not justified. Accordingly, I come to the inescapable conclusion that the management of Nirsra Area of M/S. E.C. Ltd. was not justified in dismissing the workmen mentioned in Annexure-I from service of the company from the date as indicated against each. It follows, therefore, that they should be reinstated in service and in the circumstances of the case with 50% back wages from the date of their dismissal from service as indicated in Annexure-I with continuity of service.

11. Schedule-2 to the order of reference reads as follows:—

"Whether the action of the management of Nirsra Area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Dhanbad, in striking off the names of workmen given in Annexure-II from the date mentioned against each is justified ?

If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled ?"

Annexure-II is referable to Schedule-2 of the order of reference. This annexure contains the names of 40 workmen, both male and female, of Chapapur Colliery, Khuda Colliery, Gopinathpur Colliery, Badjna Colliery, Nirsra Colliery, Hariajam Colliery and Shempur Colliery—all under Nirsra Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

Admittedly, the concerned workmen are all Adivasi and Tribal people belonging to the backward and weaker section of the Society. They are all illiterate people and are not expected to possess urbane sophistication.

It appears that 12 workers of Chapapur Colliery are involved in the present industrial dispute. The particulars submitted by Shri A. K. Roy, President of the sponsoring union and an eminent personality of Dhanbad, disclose that out of 12 workers of Chapapur Colliery listed in the present reference, Sambhu Manjhi (sl. no. 2) and Parameshwar Manjhi (sl. no. 8) of the Annexure-II have since expired. While Sambhu Manjhi expired in June, 1990, Parameshwar Manjhi expired in April, 1988. The union has not made any monetary claim on behalf of the heirs of the deceased workers. Since these two workers are dead, the claim for their reinstatement in service does not arise.

The terms of reference, as I have pointed out above, indicate that the names of the workers of Chapapur listed in the reference were struck off by the management. In its written statement-cum-rejoinder the management has taken the position that these workers have left/abandoned the service of the colliery long ago on different dates. In order to constitute abandonment there must be total or complete giving up of duties so as to indicate an intention not to resume the same. Abandonment must be total and under the circumstances which indicates an absolute relinquishment. The pleading of the union discloses that it has been espousing the cause of the concerned workers for long. The concerned workers, as I have stated above, belong to backward community of the society; they are

all illiterate people and eke out their livelihood with enormous difficulties. Enlightenment about the mundane world is not their forte. The life of these Adivasi and Tribal people, so the social studies reveal, is accursed with object poverty, illiteracy and superstition. There is no reason for their abandonment of jobs as that will engulf them in difficulties in the matter of keeping their body and soul together. The management by evidence could not positively prove that they intended to abandon their jobs. From their long absence from duty it can not be readily concluded that they intended to leave their employment. Besides, there is no cogent evidence to indicate that the management issued notice to the concerned workmen to join their duties. The evidence on record does not indicate that the Labour Welfare Officer of the management explained the relevant provision of Service Conditions to them, especially when they are all backward and illiterate people. Hence, I conclude that they did not abandon their employment on their own and they should be reinstated in service with effect from the date of the present reference i.e. 18-5-89 and in the circumstances of the case with 50% of back wages and continuity of service.

12. Annexure-II contains one name only of a female worker of Khudia Colliery. The plea of the management is the same as its plea with respect to the workers of Chapapur Colliery. In other words, the plea of that management is that the concerned female worker left her employment. For the reasons stated above with respect to Chapapur Colliery, I hold that the plea of the management is not sustainable and she is entitled to be reinstated in service with effect from the date of the present reference i.e. 18-5-89 and in the circumstances of the case with 50% of back wages and continuity of service.

13. Annexure-II contains the names of three workers of Gopinathpur Colliery. The plea of the management is that Rakhohari Turi (Sl. No. 14) was dismissed from service after a regular domestic enquiry was held. The management could not produce the domestic enquiry proceeding nor could it produce fresh evidence in support of dismissal of the concerned workman from service. MW-6 M. Tewary was posted to Khas Nirsra Section of Gopinathpur Colliery since 13-3-1955 and retired from service on medical ground on 31-1-1991. He has stated that a chargesheet was issued to Rakhohari in December, 1975 for his unauthorised absence from duty without taking any leave and that he was dismissed from service after being found guilty in domestic enquiry.

Gopinathpur colliery is not having any Standing Orders of its own and so the Model Standing Orders for establishments in coal mines were applicable to the workmen of this colliery at the relevant time. Clause 17(i)(d) of the Model Standing Orders envisages that 'habitual late attendance and habitual absence without leave or without sufficient cause' is a misconduct. There is no evidence on record to indicate that the concerned workman was 'habitual absentee from duty without leave or without sufficient cause'.

On the other hand, the evidence indicates that this was the singular occasion when he was absented from duty. Hence, dismissal of this workman from service by the management was not justified.

It is worthwhile to mention here that Form 'B' Register of the management indicates that the date of commencement of employment of this workman was 31-1-73 and on the same date he left his employment (Ext. M-13) while the evidence of MW-6 M. Tewary indicates that he was dismissed from service in May, 1976. This shows important statutory document in a lackadaisical manner.

The case of the management is that Nilmoni Majhain (Sl. No 15) and Biswanath Turi (Sl. No 16) left their employment in 1976 and July, 1975 respectively. But the evidence of MW-6 M. Tewary discloses that their names were removed from muster roll as they lost their job on appointment for long absence. Letters of the management

addressed to these concerned workers also indicate this position (Exts. M-15 and M-16).

Clause 10(a) of the Model Standing Orders envisages that if a worker remains absent beyond the period of leave originally granted or subsequently extended, he shall lose his lien on appointment, unless.... In the present case there is no evidence on record that the concerned workers were absent from duty beyond the period of leave originally granted and subsequently extended. This being so, there did not arise any occasion for losing their lien on appointment and so removal of their names from muster roll is not justified. Termination of their service on the ground of loss of lien on appointment is also considered as retrenchment. Retrenchment from service without payment of statutory compensation under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act is illegal. So, these workmen are entitled to be reinstated in service and in the circumstances of the case with 50% of back wages and continuity of service with effect from the date of the present reference i.e. 18-5-1989.

14. It appears from Annexure-II that five workmen of Badjna Colliery figure in the present industrial dispute. The plea of the management against their claim for reinstatement is that they left their employment. For reasons stated in para 11 of this award, I hold that the plea of the management is not sustainable and these workmen are entitled to be reinstated in service and in the circumstances of the case with 50% of back wages and continuity of service with effect from the date of the present reference i.e. 18-5-1989.

15. It appears from the Annexure-II that 14 workers of Nirsa Colliery figure in the present industrial dispute. The plea of the management is that except Smt. Nisudi Majhain (Sl. No. 31) and Smt. Lakhi Majhain No. 1 (Sl. No. 33), 12 others had abandoned their employment. The particulars provided by Shri A. K. Roy discloses that Smt. Barki Majhain (Sl. No. 26) expired in May, 1989. The union has not claimed any monetary benefit for her heirs. Since she is dead, the question of her reinstatement in service does not arise at all. For the reasons stated in para 11 of this award, I hold that the plea of abandonment of employment by these workers as made by the management is not sustainable and these 11 workers are entitled to be reinstated in service and in the circumstances of the case with 50% of back wages and continuity of service from the date of present reference i.e. 18-5-1989.

The management has taken the position that Smt. Nisodi Majhain was dismissed from service for unauthorised absence after domestic enquiry. Domestic enquiry proceedings have not been produced before this Tribunal. The Model Standing Orders for establishments in coal mines were applicable to the workers of Nirsa Colliery. The provision of Model Standing Orders envisages that 'habitual late attendance and habitual absence without leave or without sufficient cause' is a misconduct. There is no evidence on record to indicate that the concerned worker was habitual absentee from duty without leave or without sufficient cause. That being so, her dismissal from service is not justified. Hence, she is entitled to be reinstated in service and in the circumstances of the case with 50% of back wages and continuity of service with effect from the date of the present reference i.e. 18-5-1989.

The management has taken the plea that Smt. Lakhi Majhain No. 1 (Sl. No. 33) is still continuing employment. But the management could not lead any positive evidence on this point. Form 'B' Register with respect to this worker has not been produced. On the other hand, one woman disclosing her identity as wife of late Sonaram Majhi presented herself before this Tribunal at the time of hearing. MW-4 Sudhiranand Jha could not say whether she was Lakhi Majhain No. 1 or not. He has further stated that he has no idea if three Lakhi Majhains, namely, Lakhi Majhain, Lakhi Majhain No. 1 and Lakhi Majhain No. 2 were working in Nirsa Colliery. The particulars provided by Shri A. K. Roy discloses the husband's name of Lakhi Majhain No. 1 and that agrees with the name of her husband as disclosed by the woman worker before this

Tribunal. Hence, I am not prepared to believe that Lakhi Majhain No. 1 is still working in Nirsa Colliery as alleged by the management. In the circumstances, she is entitled to be reinstated in service with 50% of back wages and continuity of service from the date of the present reference i.e. 18-5-1989.

16. It appears from the Annexure-II to the order of reference that one worker of Harijain Colliery, namely, Chotalal Tudu (Sl. No. 35) figures in the present dispute. The plea of the management is that he abandoned his employment on 26-7-74. But Form 'B' Register produced by the management indicates that his name was struck off (Ext. M-2). Form 'B' Register also discloses the date of commencement of his employment as 29-1-1973. According to MW-1 Bishwanath Chakravorty, he worked in the colliery for 14 days upto 3rd quarter of 1974. Striking off name from the muster roll of the company is retrenchment. Hence, the concerned workman is entitled to get retrenchment compensation as envisaged under Sec. 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act. There is no evidence on record to indicate that the management paid him retrenchment compensation. This being the position, retrenchment of the concerned workman is illegal and unjustified and he is entitled to be reinstated in service with 50% of back wages and continuity of service from the date of the present reference i.e. 18-5-1989.

17. It appears from Annexure-I to the order of reference that 4 workers of Shampur Colliery figure in the present dispute of whom Smt. Jamini Bourin (Sl. No. 39), as per particulars provided by Shri A. K. Roy, has expired. The union has raised no claim on behalf of her heirs. Since she is dead, there can be no occasion for her reinstatement in service. Regarding the three other workers, the plea of the management is that Hemlal Manjhi (Sl. No. 36) and Smt. Mungali Majhain (Sl. No. 37) abandoned their employment. For the reasons stated in para 11 of this award, I over-rule the plea of the management and hold that they are entitled to be reinstated in service with 50% of back wages and continuity of service from the date of the present reference i.e. with effect from 18-5-1989.

The case of the management is that there was no worker Smt. Sonodi Majhain (Sl. No. 38) by name but there was one worker Sradi Manjhi by name who abandoned her employment. But the particulars submitted by Shri A. K. Roy discloses that Sonodi Majhain who Dhenu Manjhi was a worker of the colliery. There is no evidence on record to indicate that Sonodi Majhain is not correct name of the worker. Even so, the plea of the management is not sustainable for the reasons stated earlier in para 11 of this award. She is entitled to reinstatement in service with 50% of back wages and continuity of service with effect from the date of the present reference.

18. Shri R. S. Murthy, learned Advocate for the management, has contended that the present industrial dispute is over stale and the Tribunal should not grant any relief to the workers concerned. The law of limitation which bars a civil court from giving remedy in respect of lawful rights, should not be applied by Industrial Tribunal. Nevertheless, it is a well accepted position in industrial adjudication that over stale claim should not generally be encouraged or allowed, unless there is satisfactory explanation for the delay. This has an unsettling effect on the employers' financial arrangement. In the present case the pleading of the union reveals that the union was nursing the matter for long. Besides, it is not expected of the concerned workers, illiterate and unsophisticated Adivasi and Tribal people as they are to be conscious of their rights. There is no evidence on record that the management has made any effort through the agency of its Labour Welfare Officer to be conscious of their rights and duties. In the context of facts and circumstances, I hold that the claim of the union should not be rejected on the ground of staleness. Besides, the concerned workers have been awarded 50% of back wages and in doing so, the management's side of the case involving financial problem has also been taken into consideration.

19. Two sets of annexure are provided along with the award for the sake and convenience of the parties. Annexure-I corresponds to Annexure-II to the order of reference and Annexure-II has been prepared after shifting away the names of workers whose claims have been rejected.

20. Accordingly, the following award is rendered—the action of the management of Nirsa Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in dismissing the workmen in Annexure I from service of the company is not justified. The management is directed to reinstate them in service with 50% of back wages and continuity of service with effect from the date of their dismissal from service. Their absence from duty from the date of their dismissal from service till the date of the present reference shall be treated as leave without pay.

The action of the management of Nirsa Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in striking off the names of the workmen given in Annexure-II of the award is not justified. The management is directed to reinstate the concerned workmen in service from the date of present reference with 50% of back wages and continuity of service. Their absence from duty till the date of the present reference shall be treated as leave without pay.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost

Sd/-

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

#### ANNEXURE-I

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Shri Manjura Manjhi  | —Chapapur Colliery. |
| 2. Shri Kale Manjhi     | —Chapapur Colliery  |
| 3. Shri Girish Manjhi,  | —Hariajam Colliery. |
| 4. Shri Kapildeo Manjhi | —Shyampur Colliery. |

#### ANNEXURE-II

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Shri Lasbon Manjhi       | —Chapapur Colliery.    |
| 2. Shrimati Chabi Manjhian  | do                     |
| 3. Shrimati Sobagi Mejhain  | do                     |
| 4. Shrimati Marodi Manjhian | do                     |
| 5. Shri Paltam Manjhi       | do                     |
| 6. Shri Sambar Majhi        | do                     |
| 7. Smt. Holodi Majhain      | do                     |
| 8. Smt. Yakhi Majhai        | do                     |
| 9. Smt. Sunia Majhain       | do                     |
| 10. Bahumoni Majhain        | do                     |
| 11. Smt. Sanjholi Majhain   | —Khoodia Colliery.     |
| 12. Smt. Rakhoari Turi      | —Gopinathpur Colliery. |
| 13. Smt. Nilmani Majhain    | do                     |
| 14. Shri Biswanath Turi     | do                     |
| 15. Shri Labu Manjhi        | —Badjina Colliery.     |
| 16. Shri Bodi Manjhi        | do                     |
| 17. Shri Dasarath Manjhi    | do                     |
| 18. Shri Nannulal Manjhi    | do                     |
| 19. Shri Alawa Bhuia        | do                     |
| 20. Shri Jaleshwar Manjhi   | —Nirsa Colliery.       |
| 21. Shri Manager Manjhi     | do                     |
| 22. Shri Shyamal Manjhi     | do                     |
| 23. Shri Manu Manjhi        | do                     |
| 24. Smt. Sasodi Manjhian    | do                     |
| 25. Smt. Nuni Manjhian      | do                     |
| 26. Smt. Dharani Manjhian   | do                     |
| 27. Smt. Nilmoni Manjhian   | do                     |
| 28. Smt. Nisudi Manjhian    | do                     |
| 29. Smt. Lakhi Manjhian     | do                     |
| 30. Smt. Lakhi Majhian      | do                     |
| 31. Smt. Soma Manjhian      | do                     |
| 32. Smt. Maharani Manjhian  | do                     |

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 33. Shri Chotalal Tudu    | —Hariajam Colliery. |
| 34. Shri Hemial Manjhi    | —Shyampur Colliery. |
| 35. Smt. Mungali Manjhian | do                  |
| 36. Smt. Sonodi Manjhian  | do                  |

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2955.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मै. बी. सी. सी. एल. की साउथ गोविन्दपुर कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के सबूत निवेदनको औ उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (मं.-1), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-11-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/69/91—आई. आर. (कोल-I)]

बी. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2955.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the mgt. of South Govindpur Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 3-11-1992.

[No. L-20012/69/91-IR(CI)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 104 of 1991

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of South Govindpur Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

#### PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 29th October, 1992

## AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/69/91-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 23rd October, 1991, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2-A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of South Govindpur Colliery in Area No. III of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in ordering S/Shri Usman Mia, Mathura Pope, Ismail Main and Jabba Mian working as Prop. Mazdoor to the post of Miner/Loader vide their Office Order dated 22/3-8-90 is justified ? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled ?"

2. The order of reference was received in the office of the Tribunal on 29-10-1991. After receipt of the order of reference Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, appeared on behalf of the workmen and prayed for adjournment for filing written statement. Thereafter several adjournments were granted, but the union did not file any written statement on behalf of the workmen. Ultimately, on 29-10-92 Shri D. Mukherjee submitted that he was not interested to take any step in the case and in the circumstances, I am constrained to pass 'no dispute' award in the present case.

3. Accordingly, I pass 'no dispute' award in this case.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost. This is my award.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2956.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में केन्द्रीय सरकार, मै. बी. सी. सी. एल. की केन्दुआडीह कोलियरी के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कार्य-कारों के बीच, अन्वय में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (मं. 2), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-11-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल.—20012/269/86-डी-2 (ए)]

वी. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2956.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the mgt. of Ken-

duadih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 2-11-92.

[No. L-20012/269/86 D-II(A)]  
V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD  
PRESENT Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.  
Reference No. 121 of 1987

## PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Kenduadih Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

## APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen.—Shri A. M. Prasad, President, Coalfield Labour Union.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 26th October, 1992

## AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(269)/86-D. III(A), dated, the 14th April, 1987.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Kenduadih Colliery of Bhagaband Area VII of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, in denying regularisation to their workman, Shri Satyanarain Tanti as General Mazdoor in category-I from the date he has been working in the Automobile Workshop is justified ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?"

2. In this case both the parties appeared and filed their respective W. S. documents etc. Thereafter the case proceeded along its course. Subsequently at the stage of oral evidence, both the parties appeared before me and filed a Joint Compromise petition under their signature. I heard both the parties on the said petition of compromise and do find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and beneficial to both of them. Accordingly I accept the said petition of compromise and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as Annexure.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL  
GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.1,  
DHANBAD

Ref. No. 121 of 1987

Employers in relation to Pootkee Balihari Area  
of M/s., BCCL.

AND

Their workmen (Represented by President, Coal  
Field Labour Union).

Joint Compromise Petition

The humble petition on behalf of both the parties  
most respectfully sheweth;

1. That the Central Govt. Ministry of Labour, New  
Delhi by a notification No. L-20012(269)86(E-II)  
(A) dated 14-4-87 referred the Industrial dispute for  
an adjudication under Section (10 1 (d) of the In-  
dustrial dispute Act 1947 which is pending before  
this Hon'ble Tribunal.

2. That the issue contained in the schedule of refe-  
rence is reproduced below :—

“Whether the action of the management of Ken-  
dwadih Colliery of Bhagaband Area VII of  
M/s. BCCL., in denying regularisation  
to their workman, Sri Satyanarain Tanti as  
General Mazdoor in Category-I from the  
date he has been working in the Automobile  
workshop is justified? If not, to what relief  
is the concerned workman entitled?”

3. That subsequent to the reference the parties dis-  
cussed the aforesaid Industrial dispute between them-  
selves and settled the same on the following terms  
and conditions :—

Terms and conditions of settlement

1. The workman Shri Satyanarayan Tanti has al-  
ready been regularised in Cat. I and as such the dis-  
pute stands settled.

2. The management who had issued order of his  
promotion on 2-8-89 in Cat-II should make it effec-  
tive from the said date and his pay should be fixed  
accordingly and all arrears paid, if not already paid.  
The parties may approach the Hon'ble Tribunal to  
pass an award accordingly.

3. That this settlement is fair and proper and will  
resolve the instant dispute in full.

It is therefore, prayed that your honour may be  
graciously pleased to accept the settlement and pass  
an Award in terms of the settlement.

And for this act of kindness, the parties shall ever  
pray.

Representing Workman :

1. Sri Anand Mohan Prasad  
President, Coal Field  
Labour Union,  
Dhanbad.

Witness

1.  
2.

Representing Employers :

1. (P. KHAMNA)

General Manager, Pootkee Balihari Area.

2. (D. B. SINGH)

Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Pootkee Balihari  
Area.

Sd/- Illegible  
Personnel Manager,  
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.,  
Pootkee Balihari Area.

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. या 2957.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम  
1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में  
केन्द्रीय सरकार, बैंक आफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध  
निर्णायक और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित  
औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मद्रास के पंचपट  
को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-10-92  
को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[गख्या एल—12011/58/91—डी-2 (ए)]

बी. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2957.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the In-  
dustrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Cen-  
tral Government hereby publishes the Award of the  
Industrial Tribunal, Madras as shown in the Annex-  
ure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers  
in relation to the mgt. of Bank of India and their  
workmen, which was received by the Central Go-  
vernment on 29-10-92.

[No. L-120011/58/91-IR(B.II)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
TAMILNADU, MADRAS

Monday, the 19th day of October, 1992

PRESENT :

THIRU M. GOPALASWAMY, B.Sc., B.L.,  
Industrial Tribunal

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 34 OF 1992

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under  
section 18 (1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act,  
1947 between the workmen and the management of  
Bank of India, Madras-86.)

BETWEEN

The workmen represented by :

The General Secretary,  
The Bank of India Staff Union,  
17, Errabettu Chetty Street,  
Madras 600001.

AND

The Zonal Manager,  
Bank of India,  
46, Cathedral Road,  
Madras-600086.

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-12011/58/91-IR(B.II), dated  
26-3-1992 of the Ministry of Labour, Gov-  
ernment of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on this day for final disposal  
in the presence of Thiru N. Balasubramanian, Advo-  
cate appearing for the management upon perusing the  
reference and other connected papers on record and  
the workmen being absent, this Tribunal passed the  
following.

AWARD

This dispute between the workmen and the manage-  
ment of Bank of India, Madras-86 arises out of a  
reference under Section 10 (1) (d) of the Industrial  
Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India in  
its Order No. L-12011/58/91-IR(B.II), dated  
26-3-1992 of the Ministry of Labour, for adjudica-  
tion of the following issue :

"Whether the management of Bank of India is  
Justified in taking into account the past  
service of ex-Serviceman employees only  
w.e.f. 1985 instead of 1-7-83 for the pur-  
pose of allowing the benefit of higher medi-  
cal aid in terms of IV Bipartite Settlement  
dated 17-9-84 ? If not to what relief the  
workmen are entitled to ?"

(2) Parties were served with summons.

(3) In spite of several adjournments, Petitioner-  
Union was absent. No representation was made on  
its behalf. The management was represented by  
counsel.

(4) Today also, when the dispute was called, the  
Petitioner-Union is absent. No representation is made.

(5) Hence, industrial Dispute is dismissed for  
default.

Dated, this 19th day of October, 1992.

M. GOPALASWAMY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. अ. 2958.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम,  
1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में,  
केन्द्रीय सरकार, कैंटर बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों  
और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक  
विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के  
पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को  
4-11-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[संख्या एल—12012/103/90-डी—2 (ए)]

श्री. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

S.O. 2958.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the In-  
dustrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central  
Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central  
Government Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh as  
shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute be-  
tween the employers in relation to the mgt. of Canara  
Bank and their workmen, which was received by the  
Central Government on 4-11-92.

[No. L-12012/103/90 DI(A)]  
V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI ARVIND KUMAR, PRESIDING  
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT., INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D. 104/90

ANIL SHARMA Vs. CANARA BANK

For the workman : Shri J. G. Verma.

For the management : Shri Sushil Kumar.

AWARD

Central Govt. vide gazettee notification No. L-12012/  
104/90-D2A dated 9th August 1990 issued U/s 10(1)  
(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 referred the following dispute  
to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of  
Canara Bank in terminating the services of  
Shri Anil Sharma Messenger is justified ? If  
not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The claim as set out in the claim statement is  
that workman was appointed as messenger in Laxmi  
Commercial Bank since merged with Canara Bank  
w.e.f. 9-8-82 and was allowed to continue till 15-4-83  
the day his services were terminated with a view to  
accommodate other persons. It was further alleged  
that he used to attend the Bank daily without any break  
but however was paid wages at the whims and fancies  
by the branch manager. It was further alleged that  
he had completed 250 days and the bank while ter-  
minating his services did not comply with the provi-  
sions of the Sastri Award para 522. It was further  
alleged that the management has taken future appoint-  
ments in subordinate cadre in February and other  
places and no offer was given to him which violates  
Section 25-H of the I. D. Act 1947. It was further  
alleged that Suresh Kumar was employed w.e.f.  
21-2-1984 and after termination of Suresh Kumar,  
Pawan Kumar was employed and at present one  
Narain Dass is working in temporary capacity. It  
was further alleged that no notice was given to him  
and the respondent management has violated the  
Bipartite settlement and Sections 25-H, 25-F of the  
I.D. Act and Sastri Award and the management has  
also violated the principal of equal pay for equal work,  
and it was prayed that the action of the management  
be declared as illegal, unjustified and he be reinstated  
with continuity of service with full back wages along-  
with consequential benefits of continuity of service.

5. Claim of the petitioner was contested by the management and they filed written statement. Management took the preliminary objection that there is inordinate delay in filing the claim and the petitioner has not come to the Court with clean hands. On merits the plea was taken that the petitioner was engaged on daily wages and had not completed 240 days as alleged by him. It was further pleaded that Rs. 10 per day used to be paid to him when the exigencies of the work demanded and the petitioner had worked for 121 days with breaks. It was further pleaded that he was paid Rs. 5 per day only as conveyance charges and not wages for the purpose of counting of days for completing 240 days. Other allegations of the workman were denied. The management further pleaded that since the petitioner had not completed 240 days therefore, the question of offer of appointment to the work does not arise. As such there is no violation of section 25-H of the I.D. Act. Respd. management further pleaded that persons namely Suresh Kumar and Pawan Kumar were employed as they have the right whereas the petitioner on the basis of stating wrong facts is trying to secure the job on regular basis. The allegation of unfair labour practice was also denied and prayed for the dismissal of the reference.

4. Replication was also filed reasserting the facts contained in the claim statement.

5. The petitioner in support of his case filed his affidavit Ex. W1 in evidence and reiterated the facts as in the claim statement and further stated that one Daya Ram had worked in the branch up to Feb-1984 and after that Suresh Kumar was employed who had worked up to 26-10-1986 and again he was reemployed and remained up to 18-2-1988 and he was redesignated as coolie and after termination of Suresh Kumar other person were engaged on 14-2-89 and one Pawan Kumar was employed on temporary basis from 25-10-89 Shri Narain Dass was appointed and he continued till date and the workman was never offered any appointment. He also relied on document Ex. W2 his application Ex. W3 demand notice and Ex. W4 muster roll.

Respd. management produced Shri N. S. Kapoor Manager Canara Bank Ferozepur who filed his affidavit Ex. M1 in which it has been stated that the petitioner had never completed 240 days from 9-8-1982 to 15-4-1983 and his services were only utilised as and when exigencies of work demanded. Suresh Kumar and Pawan Kumar has been employed as they have the right to the post. In cross-examination he has stated that the petitioner had only worked for 121 days with breaks. He has also admitted that Anil Kumar was paid only Rs. 5 as conveyance charges and not as wages for about 2030 days beyond 121 days for which he has paid Rs. 10 per day. He has also admitted that no notice was given to the petitioner before employing Suresh Kumar and Pawan Kumar as the whereabouts of the petitioner was not known to the Bank from 1983. Ex. M2 has been proved as the photocopy of the charges general account.

In additional evidence Ex. M2.A appointment letter of Pawan Kumar dated 14-2-1989 and Ex. M3 the Supplementary salary bill of August has also been got exhibited from the management.

I heard both the parties and gone through the record

The rep. appearing on behalf of the workman has argued that there is clear violation of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act 1947 as the petitioner had completed 240 days and no retrenchment compensation and pay in lieu of notice was given to the workman at the time of retrenchment. The rep. of the workman has also argued that respd. management has not given any contrary evidence to show that the petitioner had not completed 240 days and has referred the citation AIR 1986 S.C. 131 M.D. Singh Vs. Reserve Bank of India and has argued that since the management has not produced any evidence contrary to it the inference can be drawn that the petitioner had completed 240 days from the period 9-8-1982 to 15-4-83. The contention raised by the rep. of the petitioner is meritless. The judgment cited is not applicable in the circumstances of the present case. Workman himself has relied Ex. W4 which contains detail of number of days put in by the petitioner and the amount to him. If calculated does not come to be 240 days in one year. The management has also filed Ex. M2 the document from the Gen. Ledger Account Charges General which also indicate that the petitioner had not completed 240 days in order to attract the provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act 1947. The main contention of the workman in the evidence of the workman that he had completed 240 days in the bank is meritless and thus declined.

An other plea has been taken by the rep. of the workman that the management has also violated the provisions of Section 25-M of the I.D. Act 1947 as no preferential treatment was given to the petitioner with regard to the subsequent appointment which has been done by the respd. management. There is force in this contention. In the written statement filed by the management they have admitted while given their reply to para 7 of the petition that Suresh Kumar and Pawan Kumar etc. had been employed as they had right. Similar is the averment made by Shri N. S. Kapoor in his affidavit Ex. M1. He has also admitted in cross-examination that Shri Suresh Kumar and Pawan Kumar was employed in 1984 and 1986 respectively thus indicates that their employment in 1984 and in 1986 were definitely subsequent to the termination of the present petitioner which was done on 15-4-1983. With regard to the notice the management had not given clear picture and rather given self contradictory versions. In the written statement they have taken up the plea that since the workman had not completed 240 days, therefore question of offering appointment to the workman did not arise and thus there is no violation of Section 25-M of the I.D. Act 1947. However in the cross-examination of N. S. Kapoor MW1 he has admitted that no notice was given to the workman before employing Suresh Kumar and Pawan Kumar as the whereabouts of the petitioner were not known from the year 1983. This boils down the situation that the management did employ Suresh Kumar and Pawan Kumar in the year

1984 and 1986 respectively that too after terminating the services of the petitioner which was done in the year 1983 and admittedly no notice was given to the petitioner. The stress has been laid by the rep. of the workman that the petitioner be given reinstatement with back wages from the date when Suresh Kumar and Pawan Kumar were given employment. I do not agree with the contention. It has been observed in 1983 (1) S.L.R. Page 38 Rajbir Singh Vs. State of Haryana that a retrenched workman can not seek reinstatement with back wages but Section 25-H of the Act nevertheless does accord a preferential treatment for re-employment if after retrenchment a vacancy similar or comparable post occurs. However in this case a similar or comparable post did occur with the respdt. but these have filled up without following the procedure given U/S 25-H of the Act. But this action of the management certainly does not entitle the petitioner to have reinstatement with backwages as claimed by the rep. of the workman. Thus the respdt. management is directed to fill up future vacancies of similar or equal in posts from which the petitioner was retrenched after following the procedure laid down under Section 25-H of the Act. Since respdt. management has given employment to certain persons without following the procedure laid down U/S 25-H of the Act is certainly liable to pay heavy cost to the present petitioner. Cost is assessed Rs. 2000. The ratio of the judgement reported in 1991 (6) Services Cases Today, Page 46 Jaswinder Singh Passi Vs. The Registrar, Co. Operative Societies Punjab is followed. The reference is returned to the Ministry accordingly. Chandigarh.

ARVIND KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2959.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, लोदना कोलियरी के प्रबन्धन के संवद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2), धनवाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एन—20025/46/92—आई आर(सी-1)]

वी. के. वेणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2959.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the mgt. of Lodna Colliery and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government.

[No. 1-20025/46/92-IR(C-1)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of complaint under Section 33A of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Complaint No. 1 of 1992

### PARTIES :

Shri Sheo Narain Paswan, Lodna Colliery.—  
Complainant.

Vers.

The Manager, the Dy. C.M.E. Agem, Lodna Colliery, P. O. Lodna, Distt. Dhanbad—  
Opp. Party.

### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the complainant.— Shri B. P. Choudhury, authorised representative

On behalf of the O. P.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated. Dhanbad, the 12th October, 1992

### AWARD

This is a complaint by Shri Sheo Narayan Paswan, a Pay Loader Operator of Lodna Colliery of M/s. BCCCL under Section 33 of the I.D. Act for passing necessary order. The complainant filed an application on 11-12-91 under Section 13A of the I.E. (S.C.) Act, 1946 for interpretation of certified standing order giving rise to case No. LCS. 1/91. It is said that during the pendency of the LCS Case No. 1/91 the O. P. management dismissed the complainant vide letter of dismissal No. 2589 dated 18-2-92. According to the provision contained under Section 33 of the I.D. Act the conditions of service of an employee cannot be changed during the pendency of any proceeding save with the express permission in writing of the authority before which the proceeding is pending. Again Section 31 of the I. D. Act provides penalty for contravention of Section 33 of the I. D. Act. It is alleged that before altering service condition of the applicant Shri Sheo Narayan Paswan no express permission of the Tribunal was obtained by the management. In the complaint every details of LCS Case No. 1/91 has been given out. It has been stated as to how the concerned workman was issued charge-sheet for the act beyond the colliery premises. He had submitted his second reply dated 11-11-91 to the chargesheet issued against him but he was not aware as to whether his second reply was accepted or refused. However, there was an order for enquiry which was attended to by the complainant but the concerned workman was sure enough that the alleged misconduct cannot be a misconduct in the eye of law and the management was not authorised to enquire into any matter or incident occurring on the road. Accordingly the complainant decided to go for interpretation of the S.O. and he sought for 10 days time before the E.O. It is stated that the Enquiry Officer did not listen and proceeded ex parte and ultimately the complainant was dismissed. Even then the complainant moved the General Manager for setting aside the order of dismissal on the

grounds mentioned in his petition but it was of no use.

2. It has been stated that the concerned workman after his suspension was not paid any subsistence allowance which was not only illegal but arbitrary action on the part of the management. On account of these reasons it has been prayed that the petitions be taken up for hearing on merit like Section 10(1) (d). Reference order and that the complainant be reinstated with effect from 11-1-91 with cost.

3. I have heard both the parties at length. The survival of this complaint petition depend upon the survival of LCS Case No. 191. It is stated that no express permission of the authority was obtained before altering the conditions of service and the concerned workman and the said act was in flagrant violation of provision of Section 33 of the I.D. Act. I have looked to the provision and close reading of Section 33 will simply reveal that an express permission of the concerned authority will be required only in case of industrial dispute pending either before the Conciliation Officer or the Tribunal as the case may be. Industrial dispute has been defined under Section 2(k) of the I.D. Act which reads as follows :—

“Industrial dispute” means any dispute or difference between employers and employers, or between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour, of any person.”

4. Thus it was clear that an application under Section 13A pending disposal before the Labour Court was not an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the I.D. Act. I have already expressed my view in LCS Case No. 191 that the application u/s. 13A of I.E. (SC) Act, 1946 has no merit and it was dismissed.

5. Subsistence allowance was not paid during the period of suspension but that is the question the effect of which can be well decided while deciding the merit of the industrial dispute if raised.

6. I find further that through this complaint a substantial relief of reinstatement has been claimed. But I fear the very purpose of the provision of Section 10(1) (c) of the I. D. Act will frustrate completely if such reliefs are allowed under Section 13A of the I.E. (SC) Act, 1946. However, I have already held that the complaint had no merit and hence it is dismissed.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

गढ़ि पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2960.—5 अक्टूबर, 1991 के भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II, खण्ड 3(ii) में पृष्ठ 3866 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की ता. 16 सितम्बर, 1991 की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2518

की तीसरी पंक्ति के द्वारा अनुवाद में “मुख्य निरीक्षक” के लिए “मुख्य खान निरीक्षक” पढ़ा जाए।

[का. गं. ए-12025/6/90—आई. एम. एच.-1]]

आर. टी. पाण्डेय, सप. सचिव

## CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 6th November, 1992

S.O. 2960.—In the English version of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, number S.O. 2518, dated the 16th September, 1991, published at page 3866 in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 5th October, 1991 in line 4, for “Ran Aytar Mal Parkash” read “Ram Aytar Mal Parakh”.

[F. No. A-12025/6/90-ISH-I]  
R. T. PANDEY, Dy. Secy.

(रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण सहायिदेशालय)

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 1992

का. आ. 2961.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, शिक्षा अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 52) की धारा 2, खंड (ड.) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और केन्द्रीय शिक्षा परिषद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित विषय क्षेत्रों को, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ तकनीकी (व्यावसायिक) शिक्षाओं के लिए, अभिहित व्यवसाय के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है. अर्थात्—

### 1. कृषि

1. कृषि रसायन
2. अन्तर्देशीय मत्स्य पालन
3. रापण फसल और प्रबंध
4. बीज उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी
5. शकर उत्पादन
6. वनस्पति बीज उत्पादन
7. औपघ्रीय और एगोमेटिक संयंत्र उद्योग
8. भेड़ और बकरी पालन
9. शक्ति चालित फार्म मशीनरी की मरम्मत और अन्तर्क्षण
10. पशु चिकित्सा भेजक—मह-कृत्रिम शक्तिमान सहायक
11. कृषि आधारित खाद्य उद्योग (पशु आधारित)
12. कृषि आधारित खाद्य उद्योग (फसल आधारित)
13. कृषि आधारित खाद्य उद्योग (मत्स्य आधारित)
14. कटाई उपरान्त प्रौद्योगिकी
15. मत्स्य बीज उत्पादन
16. मत्स्य पाल्योगिकी

2. कारखाने और वाणिज्य

1. अहकर्मिया
2. निर्यात आयात व्यवहार और प्रलेखीकरण
3. बीमा
4. श्रम और भंडारण
5. काराधान व्यवहार/काराधान विधि/ कार-सहायक

3. इंजीनियरी और प्रौद्योगिकी

1. दृश्य-श्रवण तकनीकी
2. विद्युत घरेलू साधनों का अनुसंधान, सम्मन

4. स्वास्थ्य और सफाई संबंधी चिकित्सा

1. स्वास्थ्य सफाई निरीक्षक
2. अस्पताल प्रलेखीकरण
3. अस्पताल गृह-प्रबंध
4. नेत्र तकनीकज्ञ
5. भौतिक चिकित्सा और यंत्रिक चिकित्सा
6. एक्स-रे तकनीकज्ञ
7. श्रुति-पुनर्वास कार्यकर्ता

5. गृह विज्ञान

1. खान-पान और भोजनालय प्रबंध
2. संस्थागत गृह प्रबंध
3. पूर्व-विद्यालय और कैंच प्रबंध
4. वाणिज्यिक वस्तुओं की अभिकल्पना करना और बनाना

6. मानविकी और अन्य

1. श्रान्तिर्ग अभिकल्पना
2. पुस्तकालय और सूचना विज्ञान
3. पर्यटन और यात्रा तकनीक
4. वाद्य संगीत (प्राचीन वादिका)
5. शास्त्रीय नृत्य (कथक)
6. भारतीय संगीत (हिन्दुस्तानी वाद्य संगीत)

[फा. नं. ई. जी. ई. टी. 23(18) 92पी]

एम. एन. वरदाराजन, डी. सेक्री

(Directorate General of Employment and Training)

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 1992

S.O. 2961.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of section 2 of the Apprentices Act, 1961 (52 of 1961), and after consultation with the Central Apprenticeship Council, the Central Government hereby specify the following subject fields as designa-

ed trades, for Technician (Vocational) apprentices, for the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

1. AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural Chemicals.
2. Inland Fisheries.
3. Plantation Crops and Management.
4. Seed Production Technology.
5. Swine Production.
6. Vegetable Seed Production.
7. Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Industry.
8. Sheep and Goat Husbandry.
9. Repair and Maintenance of Power Driven Farm Machinery.
10. Veterinary Pharmacist-cum-Artificial Insemination Assistant.
11. Agro Based Food Industries (Animal based).
12. Agro Based Food Industries (Crop based).
13. Agro Based Food Industries (Feed based).
14. Post Harvest Technology.
15. Fish Seed Production.
16. Fishing Technology.

2. BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

1. Cooperation.
2. Export-Import Practices and Documentation.
3. Insurance.
4. Purchasing and Store-keeping.
5. Taxation Practices/Taxation Laws/Tax Assistant.

3. ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Audio-Visual Technician.
2. Maintenance Repair of Electrical Domestic Appliances.

4. HEALTH AND PARA MEDICAL

1. Health Sanitary Inspector.
2. Hospital Documentation.
3. Hospital House Keeping
4. Ophthalmic Technician.
5. Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy.
6. X-Ray Technician.
7. Multi Rehabilitation Worker.

5. HOME SCIENCE

1. Catering and Restaurant Management
2. Institutional House-keeping.
3. Pre-School and Creche Management.
4. Commercial Garment Designing & Making.

6. HUMANITIES AND OTHERS

1. Interior Design.
2. Library and Information Science.
3. Tourism and Travel Techniques
4. Instrumental Music (Percussion Table).
5. Classical Dance (Kathak).
6. Indian Music (Hindustani Vocal Music).

[F. No. DGET-23(18)92-API]  
M.N. VARADARAJAN, Dy. Secy